

UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

CORPVS VASORVM
ANTIQVORVM

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM · MALIBU

Etruscan Impasto and Bucchero

RICHARD DE PUMA

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM

FASCICULE 6 · [U.S.A. FASCICULE 31]

1996

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CORPVS VASORVM ANTIQVORVM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA · FASCICULE 31

The J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, Fascicule 6

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IN MEMORIAM

William Steven Saunders
(16 May 1967–19 October 1995)

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FOREWORD

This volume, our first dedicated to the pottery of Etruria, is truly a testimony to the endurance of the author, Professor Richard De Puma. His involvement with the collection began during a visit to the J. Paul Getty Museum in 1982 when he was invited by Jiří Frel, then curator of the Antiquities department, to publish a large group of bucchero pesante vases. Working together with Martha Breen, who prepared the drawings, and Sandra K. Morgan, at that time editor of museum publications, he produced a beautifully illustrated manuscript that was intended to be published as a monograph. Just at its point of completion, however, the Antiquities department was reorganized and it was decided that future vase publications would follow the standard Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum format. As the bucchero pesante vases in the group he had studied were only part of a larger collection, Professor De Puma was asked to expand his work to include all of the Etruscan impasto, bucchero, and black-figure pottery. With remarkably good humor and enthusiasm, he accepted the enlarged project, which now constitutes two fascicules. This, the first, includes the impasto, bucchero, and relief ware; the second, now in production, comprises the black-figure material.

None of the Etruscan pottery included in this volume was part of the original collection of John Paul Getty. In fact, with the exception of twelve pieces acquired as part of a mass purchase in 1971 from the Royal Athena Galleries in New York and two pieces of bucchero sottile purchased as part of the collection of Walter and Molly Bareiss in 1986, the collection has been built entirely through gifts to the Museum. We are particularly grateful to these generous donors, including Richard Basler, Dr. Elmer Belli, Carlos Luis Campillo, Dr. Jane Cody, John Saxon, and Dr. M. C. Zimmerman.

The fact that many of these pieces came as donations may help to explain the apparent conflict between Professor De Puma's suggested division of twenty-two of the vases included here into two possible tomb groups and the confusing plethora of accession numbers that identify these objects as coming from four different sources at different times. As nearly as can be determined, all of these vases originally entered the Museum together as loans, accompanied by unsubstantiated information from the art market that they were from two different tomb groups. Over the years 1981 to 1983, individual donors provided funds for their purchase, sometimes in small groups and sometimes as individual pieces. When Professor De Puma first saw the vases in January 1982, the information about the composition of the two groups was repeated to him by Jiří Frel. Though no external evidence exists to support this information, the relationships among the objects, many of which form distinct pairs or a set, suggest that it may be valid. We have chosen to include the description of the suggested groupings in the text, with the understanding that it cannot be proven, in order that it not be lost.

The preparation of this volume has required the assistance of many departments and produced interesting new information. Jerry Podany, Maya Elston, Susan Maish, Jeffrey Maish, and Eduardo Sanchez of the Department of Antiquities Conservation oversaw the cleaning and mending of many of the pieces prior to photography; several of the vases had never been previously restored, and many new joins were made. The objects of which the authenticity had been questioned were sampled for thermoluminescence tests; the two most problematic, the bucchero sottile olpe and oinochoe from the Bareiss collection, proved to be fine, as did the related pieces in Copenhagen. After cleaning, the Volsinian amphora with relief decoration provided perhaps the greatest interest as its "silvered" surface revealed itself to be made of an alloy of tin and lead in analysis performed by the Getty Conservation Institute's museum scientist, David Scott. Kenneth Hamma, associate curator of Antiquities, supervised all aspects of the preparation of this volume, including photography and drawings. Ellen Rosenbery prepared the new photographs of all the pieces, and Peggy Sanders and the late Tim Seymour contributed the additional drawings required to complete Martha Breen's work for the original manuscript.

Marion True

PREFACE

Etruscan pottery, especially unpainted fabrics like impasto and bucchero, has been treated only rarely in the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*. One explanation for this is the relative scarcity of Etruscan material in museums outside Italy. Very few American museums, for example, have representative collections of bucchero. Indeed, the scope of some European private collections specializing in Etruscan pottery rivals that of almost all American public collections. A second reason is that many of the most important American holdings of Etruscan pottery were collected at the end of the last century when various agents could legally acquire large numbers of tomb-groups from specific sites. Most of this material has been published in monographs, beginning in 1942 with Edith Hall Dohan's *Italic Tomb-Groups in the University Museum*, rather than in CVA fascicules. And this made perfect sense because all associated materials (bronzes, jewelry, skeletal remains, etc.) could be treated with the pottery in order to maintain the integrity of the specific tomb-group.

The J. Paul Getty Museum's collection of Etruscan impasto and bucchero is not large; nor is it especially diverse. None of the vases or fragments presented in this fascicule has a secure archaeological provenance. However, several items are associated with each other and are organized here as "groups" of objects. The two fragmentary stamnoid kraters (pls. 287-288) are closely related by style, technique, and fabric. The numerous fragments associated with them could form an alleged early tomb-group of impasto vases with some additional later bucchero (pls. 289-294, 301, 1-3, 320-322). The chronological span for this "group" is consistent and reasonable.

It will be noted immediately that several bucchero pesante vases in this fascicule are virtually identical "twins" or even "quadruplets." Indeed, at the time of acquisition and when I first examined them on January 5, 1982, certain vases were said to belong to two discrete tomb-groups, both from Vulci. These informal comments were offered by the former curator of Antiquities, Jiří Frel. Although it is certainly possible that he was correct, no independent documentation exists to corroborate his opinion. These putative groups may be summarized as follows:

Tomb-Group A (17 pieces)

Pls. 308, 1-2 pair of trefoil oinochoai

312 olpe with high handle

317, 1-2 pair of tall chalices

318, 1-4 four identical fluted chalices

- 319, 1-2 pair of larger shallow chalices
- 319, 3-4 pair of smaller shallow chalices
- 323, 1-4 pair of stemmed kyathoi
- 325, 1 kantharos
- 326, 1-2 phiale mesomphalos

Tomb-Group B (5 pieces)

- Pls. 306 trefoil oinochoe
- 307, 1-2 pair of trefoil oinochoai
- 324, 1-4 pair of kyathoi with low feet

Of course, it is impossible to determine the integrity of these alleged tomb-groups. Even if we accept the obvious pairs (and one foursome) as clearly related vases, we cannot be sure that all the pairs (not to mention the single vases) belong together. Nor can we now know what other objects, if any, may have been buried with these bucchero pesante vases. The absence of a verifiable archaeological context for any of the vases forces us to examine the probable authenticity of the groups listed here, but guarantees that we can only speculate and will probably never know for certain.

Pairs of vases (or other objects) appear in a number of Etruscan tombs. The nineteenth century Italian excavators at Narce, for example, spoke of this characteristic as a "servizio per due" (*MonAnt* 4 [1894], pp. 307-308). Other sites with pairs of vases in specific tomb-groups include Vulci (whose "Panathenaic Tomb" [Riccioni/Falconi Amorelli] has three pairs of bucchero kantharoi and chalices, six similar caryatid chalices, and several sets of other vases), Poggio Buco (Dohan, s.v. "Vulci 26," pp. 102-104, which is actually a tomb from Poggio Buco that has five pairs of Italo-Geometric vases; see also Poggio Buco tombs III, VII, VIII [Bartoloni], and tomb G [Matteucig, pls. xx-xxi]), and Chiusi (De Puma, s.v. "Chiusi A," for pairs of bucchero amphoras). Tomb V at Poggio Sommavilla contained pairs of impasto pyxides, skyphoi, jugs, and kantharoi (Salskov Roberts, pp. 94-99, figs. 85-90, 92-93). Tomb III at Narce had a "set" of four nearly identical impasto jars (Salskov Roberts, p. 77, figs. 46a-d). And, of course, this is not a complete list.

The function of such pairs in a funerary context is not clear. Do they anticipate the eventuality of a spouse joining the deceased in the grave? If so, we would expect this practice to be even more common than it is. Are they evidence of a double death, or simply an aesthetic choice indicating the deceased's (or whoever eventually selected the grave goods) preference for symmetry, a careful ordering of matched objects, or sets of utensils used for earthly banquets? With no indication of the sex and number of the skeletal remains found within a given tomb

it is impossible to do more than speculate. At any rate, the practice of providing a tomb with "servizio per due" occurs with relative frequency at Vulci and neighboring communities like Poggio Buco, as well as at more distant centers like Chiusi.

The probable integrity of the alleged Vulci tomb-groups now in the J. Paul Getty Museum is further reinforced by the uniformity of style, technique, and date for each. The seventeen pieces in Tomb-Group A, for instance, are closely related not only by virtue of the pairing just mentioned, but also by stylistic affiliations that transcend differences of shape. The similarities of ornamental detail within three groups (pls. 317-318; 319; 312, 323, and 325, 1) are especially obvious and suggest that the vases come from the same workshop.

Our chronology for Etruscan bucchero depends heavily on associations with more securely dated Greek pottery. In these postulated tomb-groups there is no Greek pottery (or, if there were, it is no longer part of the alleged group) and so we are forced to rely on stylistic parallels with other bucchero vases from better archaeological contexts. The seventeen vases in Tomb-Group A and the five vases in Tomb-Group B connect consistently with Vulcian workshops; the closest datable parallels mostly belong to the second half of the sixth century B.C., with a few starting as early as ca. 575 B.C. If we accept Tomb-Group A as a legitimate group, it should date ca. 575-540 B.C. Tomb-Group B is perhaps slightly later, ca. 575-525 B.C.

A summary of current knowledge on the techniques of Etruscan impasto and bucchero has not been attempted here. Readers wishing to review this information may consult F. Cottier-Angeli, "Technical Notes on Impasto and Bucchero Wares," in Jucker, pp. 292-294; J. M. Jean Gran Aymerich, *CVA Louvre* 20, pp. 19, 23, 37-40 and *CVA Louvre* 23; Camporeale 1991, pp. 1-5; De Puma, pp. 8-13; and S.U. Wisseman, "Observations on the Technique of Etruscan Bucchero Pesante," *ArchN* 7 (1978), pp. 45-60. Each of these discussions also includes extensive earlier bibliography.

Richard De Puma
Iowa City, September 1993

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many friends and colleagues assisted me in producing the first Getty *CVA* fascicule devoted to Etruscan pottery. First and foremost, I am deeply grateful to Marion True, curator of Antiquities, for her invitation, offered in October 1989, to write a *CVA* on this material. At every stage since then she has been quick to provide assistance, advice, and hospitality. Indeed, her gracious and efficient staff made what could have been an onerous task a delightful one. Kenneth Hama, associate curator of Antiquities, has endured with stoical patience my numerous requests for more photographs, more drawings, more information on every sherd and pot. I am grateful to other members of the staff, especially Marit R. Jentoft-Nilsen, Karol B. Wight, Karen Manchester, and Dorothy Osaki, for their many efforts on my behalf. Several former and present members of the Department of Publications have labored over the production of the volume. My special thanks go to Sandra K. Morgan, Cynthia Helms Bohn, Andrea P. A. Belloli, Elizabeth Burke Kahn, Betsy Alayne Ryan, Mark Greenberg, Elisa Mandell, and especially John Harris. The excellent drawings and profiles were executed by Martha Breen, Peggy Sanders, and the late Tim Seymour.

Mary B. Moore, chairman of the U.S.A. Committee on the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* and Professor of Art History, Hunter College, City University of New York, has offered expert counsel on many technical questions. I am grateful to her and the other members of the U.S.A. *CVA* Committee, John Oakley and Susan Rotroff.

Over the years I have had numerous opportunities to examine and study the Etruscan pottery now kept in museums and private collections on both sides of the Atlantic. For this particular project, I returned to two museums which have important collections of related material: the Phoebe Hearst Museum, University of California at Berkeley; and the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. As always, the curators at both institutions were extremely helpful. I especially wish to thank Frank Norick at Berkeley, and both Keith DeVries and David Romano in Philadelphia. Questions concerning specific vases in their charge were kindly responded to by Flemming Johansen of the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen, Eva Rystedt at the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and John Herrmann at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Three European authorities on Etruscan pottery graciously agreed to review the manuscript for this volume. I am most grateful to Giovannangelo Camporeale (University of Florence), Tom Rasmussen (University of Manchester), and Helle

Salskov Roberts (University of Copenhagen) for their constructive criticisms and expert advice. I have attempted to incorporate most of their suggestions but, of course, any errors or omissions are entirely my own responsibility.

Richard De Puma

Iowa City, September 1993

This fascicule is dedicated to the memory of William Saunders, an art history Ph.D. candidate and teaching assistant in the School of Art and Art History, University of Iowa. In 1992 Bill earned an M.A. with a thesis on "Figural Buccero Pesante Appliqués." Before his death in October 1995, he had successfully completed his Ph.D. comprehensive examinations and had begun to write his dissertation. It is difficult to accept the death of one so young, so talented, and so close to completing an arduous educational program. We are now deprived of his potential contributions as a teacher and as a scholar in Etruscan studies. I hope that this book on Etruscan pottery, a subject that he enjoyed and researched, is a worthy offering to his memory.

R.D.

Iowa City, January 1996

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	<i>Archäologischer Anzeiger</i>
ABV	J. D. Beazley, <i>Attic Black-figure Vase-painters</i> , Oxford, 1956
ActaArch	<i>Acta Archaeologica</i>
AntK	<i>Antike Kunst</i>
ArchCl	<i>Archeologia classica</i>
ArchN	<i>Archaeological News</i>
Bartoloni	G. Bartoloni, <i>Le tombe da Poggio Buco nel Museo Archeologico di Firenze</i> (<i>Monumenti Etruschi</i> 3), Florence, 1972
BCH	<i>Bulletin de correspondance hellénique</i>
Beazley/Magi	J. D. Beazley and F. Magi, <i>La Raccolta Bernardo Guglielmi nel Museo Gregoriano Etrusco</i> , Vatican City, 1939–1941
Bonamici	M. Bonamici, <i>I buccheri con figurazioni graffite</i> (<i>Biblioteca di «Studi Etruschi»</i> 8), Florence, 1974
Brendel	O. Brendel, <i>Etruscan Art</i> , Harmondsworth, 1978
BSA	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
Camporeale 1970	G. Camporeale, <i>La Collezione Alla Querce: Materiali archeologici orvietani</i> (<i>Biblioteca di «Studi Etruschi»</i> 5), Florence, 1970
Camporeale 1991	G. Camporeale, <i>La Collezione C.A.: impasti e buccheri, I</i> , Rome, 1991
Capecchi/Gunnella	G. Capecchi and A. Gunnella, "Calici di bucchero a sostegni figurati," <i>Atti e Memorie dell'Accademia Toscana... La Columbaria</i> 40, 1975, pp. 35–116
Coen	A. Coen, <i>Complessi tombali di Cerveteri con urne cinerarie tardo-orientalizzanti</i> (<i>Biblioteca di «Studi Etruschi»</i> 21), Florence, 1991
CVA	<i>Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum</i>
De Puma	R. D. De Puma, <i>Etruscan Tomb-Groups: Ancient Pottery and Bronzes in Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History</i> , Mainz, 1986
Dohan	E. H. Dohan, <i>Italic Tomb-Groups in the University Museum</i> , Philadelphia, 1942
Donati 1967	L. Donati, "Buccheri decorati con teste plastiche umane—Zona di Vulci," <i>StEtr</i> 35, 1967, pp. 619–632
Donati 1968	L. Donati, "Vasi di bucchero decorati con teste plastiche umane—Zona di Chiusi," <i>StEtr</i> 36, 1968, pp. 319–355
Donati 1969	L. Donati, "Vasi di bucchero decorati con teste plastiche umane—Zona di Orvieto," <i>StEtr</i> 37, 1969, pp. 443–462
Donati 1989	L. Donati, <i>Le tombe da Saturnia nel Museo Archeologico di Firenze</i> (<i>Monumenti Etruschi</i> 5), Florence, 1989
Edlund	I. E. M. Edlund, <i>The Iron Age and Etruscan Vases in the Olcott Col-</i>

	<i>lection at Columbia University, New York (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 70, 1, 1980)</i>
Enea nel Lazio	<i>Enea nel Lazio: Archeologia e mito</i> , Roma, 22 settembre–31 dicembre, 1981, Rome, 1981
Fairbanks	A. Fairbanks, <i>Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases I</i> , Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Cambridge, 1928
Falconi Amorelli	M. T. Falconi Amorelli, <i>Vulci. Scavi Bendinelli (1919–1923) (Collana di studi sull'Italia antica 1)</i> , Rome, 1983
GettyMusJ	<i>The J. Paul Getty Museum Journal</i>
Gran Aymerich	J. M. J. Gran Aymerich, "Un conjunto de vasos de bucchero inciso: ensayo de formalización," <i>Trabajos de Prehistoria</i> 30, 1973, pp. 217–300
Gsell	S. Gsell, <i>Fouilles dans la nécropole de Vulci</i> , Paris, 1891
Hayes	John W. Hayes, <i>Etruscan and Italic Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum</i> , Toronto, 1985
JHS	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
Jucker	I. Jucker et al., <i>Italy of the Etruscans</i> , Mainz, 1991
Matteucig	G. Matteucig, <i>Poggio Buco, The Necropolis of Statonia</i> , Berkeley, 1951
Meded	<i>Mededelingen van het Nederlands Historisch Instituut te Rome</i>
Mingazzini	P. Mingazzini, <i>Catalogo dei vasi della Collezione Castellani</i> , Rome, 1930
MonAnt	<i>Monumenti antichi</i>
Montelius	O. Montelius, <i>La civilisation primitive en Italie</i> , Stockholm, 1904–1910
NSc	<i>Notizie degli scavi di antichità</i>
Palm	J. Palm, "Veiiian Tomb Groups in the Museo Preistorico, Rome," <i>Opuscula Archaeologica</i> 7, 1952, pp. 50–86
Pellegrini	E. Pellegrini, <i>La necropoli di Poggio Buco (Monumenti Etruschi 6)</i> , Florence, 1989
Pottier	E. Pottier, <i>Vases antiques du Louvre</i> , Paris, 1897–1922
QArchEtr	<i>Quaderni del Centro di studio per l'archeologia etrusco-italica</i>
RA	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
Ramage	N. H. Ramage, "Studies in Early Etruscan Bucchero," <i>BSR</i> 38, 1970, pp. 1–61
Rasmussen	T. Rasmussen, <i>Bucchero Pottery from Southern Etruria</i> , Cambridge, 1979
Riccioni/Falconi Amorelli	G. Riccioni and M. T. Falconi Amorelli, <i>La tomba della Panatenaica di Vulci (Quaderni di Villa Giulia 3)</i> , Rome, 1968
Rizzo	M. A. Rizzo, <i>Complessi tombali dall'Etruria Meridionale (Le anfore da trasporto e il commercio etrusco arcaico 1)</i> , Rome, 1990
Salskov Roberts	H. Salskov Roberts, "Five Tomb Groups in the Danish National

Museum from Narce, Capena, and Poggio Sommavilla," *ActaArch* 45, 1974, pp. 49–106

Sieveking/Hackl J. Sieveking and R. Hackl, *Die königliche Vasensammlung zu München I*, Munich, 1912

StEtr *Studi Etruschi*

ITALIAN IRON AGE IMPASTO

Plates 285–286

Biconical Urn

Accession number 71.AE.323

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Flaring mouth with tall, slightly convex neck. Single undecorated horizontal handle at top of belly. Bulging belly curves gently to small, flat base.

Upper portion of neck ornamented with series of deeply incised horizontal bands forming two major friezes. At top, small frieze of fifteen step patterns, each consisting of seven punched dots, flanked by three incised horizontals. Below, large frieze of nine step patterns alternately filled with punched dots or diagonal roulettes. Two adjacent steps, probably marking beginning and end of series, are dotted. The upper border for this frieze is another incised triple horizontal. The lower border consists of a series of incised chevrons enclosed by triple horizontals. Thirteen triangular clusters, each of six punched dots, are suspended from this. A similar band, but with rouletted chevrons arranged in alternating directions and with blank spaces between them, decorates the handle zone. The ends of this band terminate at the handle with four groups of large punched dots, each in a triangular pattern. The major frieze, on the belly, consists of six large metopes. Three concentric squares, each formed with three incised parallel lines, are linked at the corners by diagonal rows of seven to nine punched dots. An incised double-lined swastika occupies the center of each metope. The horizontal bands on the neck and handle zone as well as the concentric squares of the metopes were produced with the same tool: a small, three-pronged, comb-like device.

Villanovan IIA, about 775–750 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 37.0 cm; diameter of mouth 17.7 cm; diameter of foot 9.7 cm; maximum diameter 27.3 cm. In excellent condition except for large cracks on rim and upper shoulder; three small chips missing from rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Single-handled biconical urns were normally used by the Villanovans as containers for their cremated dead. Usually such urns are sealed with different types of lids that may indicate the sex of the deceased (e.g., in the case of terracotta or bronze helmets). The Getty biconical urn does not retain its lid

and, therefore, we can only guess the gender of the deceased once buried in this vase. Ornament does not appear to be gender-specific for this class of pottery.

Most parallels for shape, size, and decoration come from Vulci. For the shape and size, compare *CVA Kassel* 2, pl. 64, 1 and Falconi Amorelli, nos. 5, 7, 18, and 20. For similar shoulder decoration, see Falconi Amorelli, nos. 11, 17, 18, and 20. The pendant dot-clusters are close to those on an urn from Veii, Quattro Fontanili, quadrant Y 15 (*NSc* ser. 8, 19 [1965], p. 169, fig. 76). Although a precise parallel for the metopes has not been located, they are almost identical to those on three urns from Vulci (Falconi Amorelli, nos. 18, 19, and 21). According to the classification scheme presented by Alessandro Guidi in *Studi sulla decorazione metopale nella ceramica villanoviana* (Florence, 1980), these metopes are close in both technique and design to his Group B, Type 22c (pl. 10, 1).

Plate 287

Fragmentary Stamnoid Krater

Accession number 79.AE.23.1.1–2

Anonymous gift

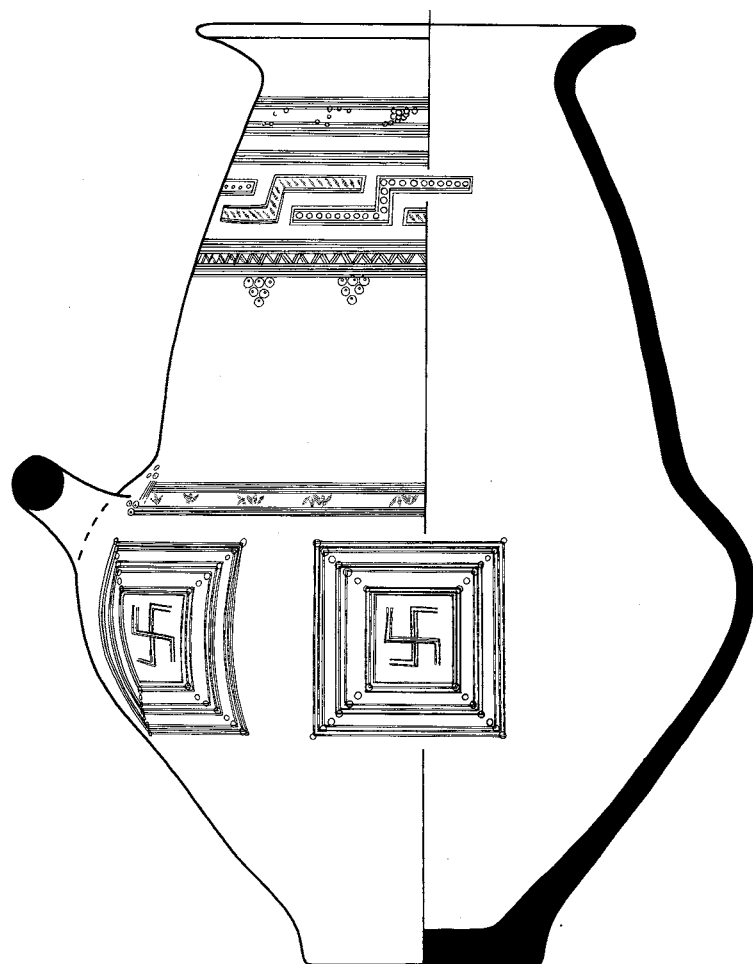
SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large bulbous belly tapering to flaring foot. Horizontal corded decoration applied to top of shoulder; portions of four vertical cords applied to upper belly.

Fine impasto (near buccheroid), about 650–600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved height 34.0 cm; estimated maximum diameter 34.0 cm; diameter of foot 15.7 cm. Sixteen large fragments plus foot have been consolidated. An additional non-joining fragment of the lower belly survives. Nothing remains of mouth, neck, or handles. Foot is intact except for one small rim fragment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Although incomplete, this vase has the characteristic features of stamnoid kraters excavated at Poggio Buco and other sites in the Vulci region. Good parallels for the shape and ornament include sporadic finds from Poggio Buco (Bartoloni, nos. 83–85, 87; pl. cxxiv, a–d) and others from Poggio Buco, Tomb VI (no. 13, pl. xxxii, c) and Tomb VII (nos. 88–89, pl. lix, a–b). Of these, the first is closest because it has verti-



Plates 285-286 1:3

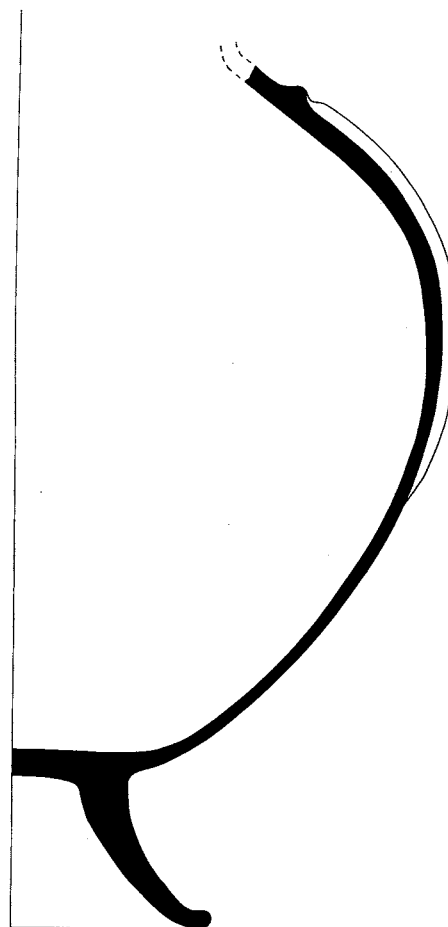


Plate 287 1:3

cal ribs rather than the more common curved ribs on the belly. For other parallels, see Falconi Amorelli, no. 58; L. Neri, in F. Roncalli, ed., *Antichità dall'Umbria in Vaticano* (Perugia, 1988), p. 62, no. 2.49; and *CVA Italia* 21, Pigorini 1, pl. 9, 6.

Plate 288, 1-2

Fragmentary Stamnoid Krater

Accession number 79.AE.23.2.1-15

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Smaller version of previous vase with similar ornament. Heavy, corded decoration applied to shoulder. Portions of three vertical ribs join a horizontal rib at top.

Dark brown burnished impasto, about 650-600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Preserved width of joined fragments 21.0 cm; preserved height 12.0 cm. Five joining fragments of shoulder survive. An additional fourteen fragments, including portions of one handle, also belong.

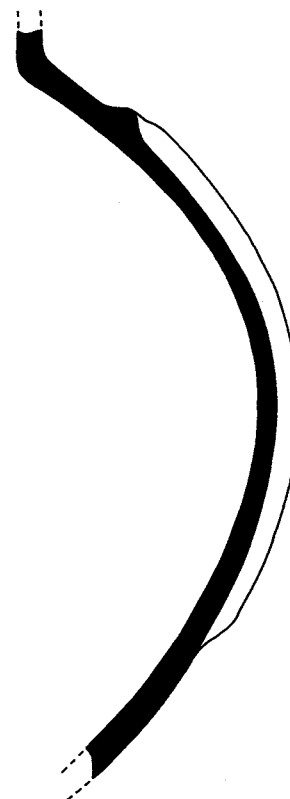


Plate 288, 1-2 1:2

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 287. This stamnoid krater is smaller but has heavier and more angular applied ribs. The decorative format is identical; the fragmentary handle is a standard horizontal type. Compare an urn from Castel di Decima, Tomb 15 (NSc ser. 8, 29 [1975], pp. 270–271, fig. 42, no. 27; 274, fig. 46.

Plate 288, 3

Loop Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.3

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This fragmentary handle, a simple horizontal loop, belonged to a similar but different stamnoid krater like pls. 287 or 288, 1–2. It is handbuilt without any decoration.

Dark brown impasto, about 650–600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Preserved width 7.6 cm. Well preserved except for right attachment.

COMPARANDA See pls. 287 and 288, 1–2.

Plate 289, 1

Fragments of a Small Chalice

Accession number 79.AE.23.23.1–2

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Three fragments (two of which join) of rim and carination of small chalice. Slightly flaring rim is decorated with frieze of incised and punched forms. Large incised and overlapping arcs create triangular areas filled with dots. Apex of each triangular area is topped by incised circle with single dot at its center and a row of dots on its exterior perimeter; at base of each circle are two small incised arcs.

Reddish impasto, about 680–650 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 9.1 by 5.5 cm and 7.1 by 5.2 cm, respectively. Restored diameter 13.0 cm. Fragmentary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA For the shape and decorative format, see Camporeale 1991, no. 19. A precise parallel for the dis-

tinctive incised circles has not been located, but compare *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 3, 6–7.

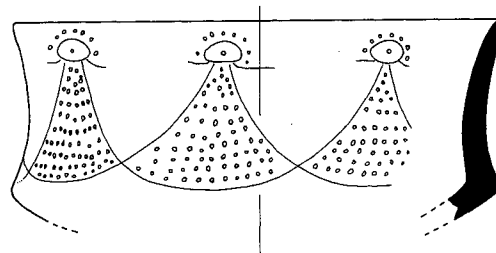


Plate 289, 1 1:2

Plate 289, 2–3

Fragments of a Small Ribbed Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.25

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Seven fragments join to form base of small shallow cup decorated on exterior with vertical ribs radiating from base. Interior scored with deep grooves radiating from circular groove at base.

Dark brown impasto, about 675–650 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Preserved diameter 14.8 cm. Fragmentary, with worn breaks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA These fragments represent a type of kyathos commonly found in southern Etruria. For a related example and numerous parallels, see Hayes 37, no. B6. See also an example from Veii, Quattro Fontanili quadrant HH 7–8 (NSc ser. 8, 19 [1965], pp. 189, 193, fig. 93, a) and a fragmentary impasto footed bowl from Orvieto, Frothingham collection (Berkeley, Hearst Museum 8/657, unpublished). No doubt the decoration of such vases is an imitation of the more precious metal vases with distinctive radiating grooves. For example, compare a bronze bowl from Narce, tomb 4F (Dohan, pl. XII, no. 28) and another from Veii, Quattro Fontanili quadrant JJ 11 B (NSc ser. 8, 19 [1965], pp. 209, 219, fig. 108, m).

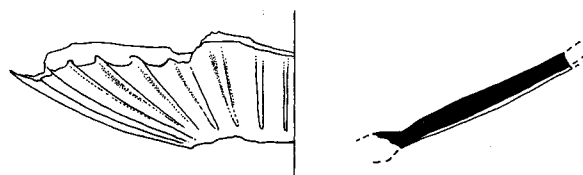


Plate 289, 2–3 1:2

Plate 290, 1

Fragments of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.43.1-2

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Three fragments join to form floor and side of small bowl or kyathos. Two additional fragments of rim do not join. Rim is turned slightly outward and ends in sharp carination; floor is very shallow with low circular base. Just above carination, rim is ornamented with series of incised double chevrons (ten are complete; portions of an eleventh remain). Deep grooves radiate from base to carination. These are visible on interior where base is marked by raised concentric circles.

Fine dark brown buccheroid, about 625 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Restored diameter 12.0 cm; diameter of base 4.7 cm. Fragmentary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Berkeley, Hearst Museum 8/537A and 8/537C, unpublished.

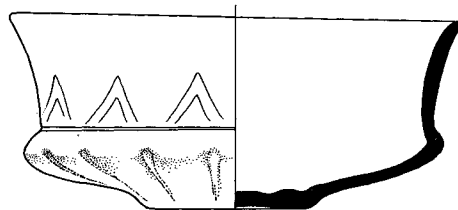


Plate 290, 1 1:2

Plate 290, 2

Fragments of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.27

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Two joining fragments form rim and upper body of very small bowl or kyathos. Fine rouletted band marks the carination. Most of rim is painted white. White vertical bands ornament body.

Good quality, dark brown buccheroid, about 600 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved height 3.1 cm; maximum preserved width 8.2 cm; restored diameter 6.0 cm. Fragmentary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Most of the "paint" on this small vessel is probably the remains of a mastic used to secure metallic laminates to the surface. This unusual type of ceramic decoration was popular in Etruria, especially in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. For related examples, see *CVA Karlsruhe* 2, pl. 49, 10 (from Vulci) and Donati 1989, pl. xviii, no. 69 (from Saturnia). For metallic laminates in general, see bibliography cited in De Puma 25, n. 18. For some excellent examples, see Camporeale 1991, no. 4; Jucker, nos. 164-167; R. Guerzoni, in F. Roncalli ed., *Antichità dall'Umbria a Leningrado* (Perugia, 1990), pp. 115-117, no. 2.1.

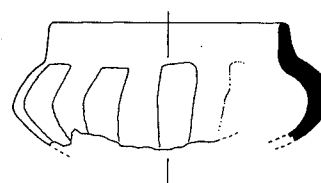


Plate 290, 2 1:2

Plate 290, 3

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.33

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Shallow bowl with knob below carination. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.3 by 10.0 cm; restored diameter 11.8 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

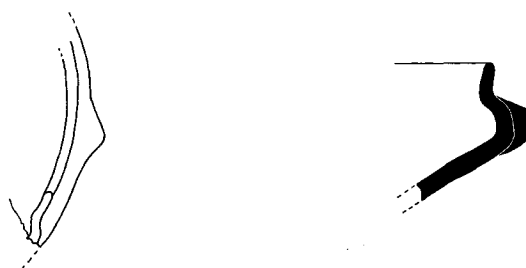


Plate 290, 3 1:2

Plate 290, 4

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.34

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Fragment of bowl rim decorated with small knob circled by punched dots.

Maximum preserved dimensions 2.1 by 6.2 cm; restored diameter 12.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.



Plate 290, 4 1:2

Plate 291, 1

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.40

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Undecorated shallow bowl with flat base. Two joining fragments. Maximum preserved dimensions 8.8 by 10.4 cm; diameter of base 4.0 cm; restored diameter 10.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 291, 2

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.36

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Undecorated shallow bowl. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.0 by 6.3 cm; restored diameter 11.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 291, 3

Fragment of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.26

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Rim fragment with incised chevrons filled with stippling. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.8 by 5.2 cm; restored diameter 14.0 cm. For related designs (on different shapes), see Hayes 8, no. A12 and NSc 29 (1975), p. 302, no. 13.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 291, 4

Fragment of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.31

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Two base fragments of small-handled vessel. Incised parallel lines at base of handle. Maximum preserved dimensions 4.7 by 11.2 cm; restored diameter 12.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 291, 5

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.42

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Undecorated fragment of shallow bowl floor. Maximum preserved dimensions 5.8 by 7.9 cm; restored diameter 12.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 291, 6-7

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.38

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Two joining fragments of undecorated rim and floor of bowl. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.9 by 9.1 cm; restored diameter 14.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 292, 1-2

Fragment of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.41

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Three joining fragments of bottom of shallow vessel. Maximum preserved dimensions 7.4 by 9.5 cm; diameter of base 3.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 292, 3-4

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.37

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Rim fragment of black undecorated bowl. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.1 by 6.6 cm; restored diameter 9.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 292, 5-6

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.35

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Rim fragment of black undecorated bowl. Maximum preserved dimensions 2.7 by 4.7 cm; restored diameter 8.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 292, 7

Fragment of a Small Bowl or Kyathos

Accession number 79.AE.23.28

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Probable belly fragment decorated with incised parallel verticals. Possibly part of a spiral amphora. Light brown impasto, wheel-made. Maximum preserved dimensions 3.5 by 2.8 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 292, 8

Fragment of a Small Bowl

Accession number 79.AE.23.30

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Tiny handbuilt bowl fragment of dark brown impasto. Maximum preserved dimensions 2.2 by 3.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 293, 1

Handle Fragment from a Small Vessel

Accession number 79.AE.23.48

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Flaring undecorated strap handle on small, carinated bowl. Height of handle 6.0 cm; maximum width 3.6 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 293, 2

Handle Fragment from a Small Vessel

Accession number 79.AE.23.46

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Strap handle ornamented with parallel, horizontal grooves on interior and with projecting horizontal "ears" and a strut. Height of handle 7.0 cm; maximum width 2.9 cm. Compare Vaccareccia tomb XIII, Veii (Palm 67, pl. xxii, 3) and also from Veii (*NSc* ser. 8. 17 [1963], pp. 153; 157, fig. 52d-e [top]).

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 293, 3

Handle Fragment from a Small Vessel

Accession number 79.AE.23.47

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Smaller version of pl. 293, 2 but undecorated. Preserved height of handle 3.5 cm; maximum preserved width 3.2 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 293, 4

Handle Fragment from a Small Vessel

Accession number 79.AE.23.32

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS High, flaring handle with strut. Height of handle 6.4 cm; maximum preserved width 2.9 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 294, 1

Foot Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.49

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Small flaring foot with portion of vessel floor remaining. Incised circle around top of foot and incised "L" designs regularly disposed at base. Dark brown impasto. Diameter of foot 7.0 cm; maximum preserved height 3.7 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

Plate 294, 2

Foot Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.50

DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS Small flaring pedestal foot of red-brown impasto. No decoration preserved. Diameter of foot 8.0 cm; maximum preserved height 2.7 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

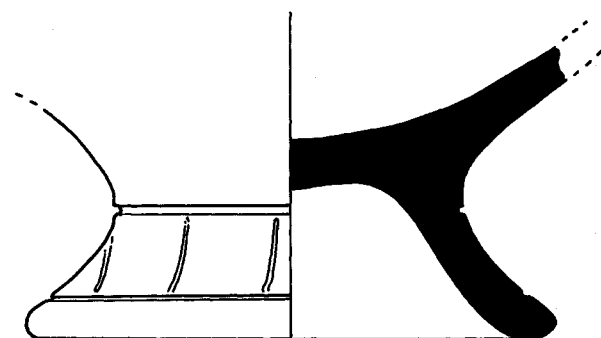


Plate 294, 1 1:1

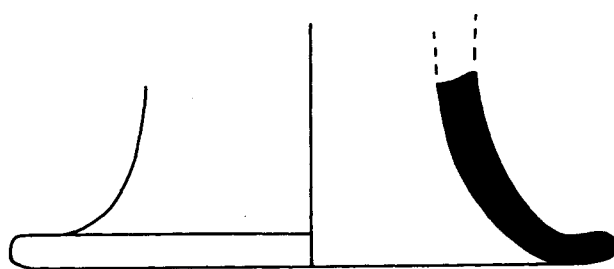


Plate 294, 2 1:1

Plate 295

Red Ware Stand or Brazier

Accession number 71.AE.333

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large circular stand has triangular flange decorated on both inner and outer surfaces with the same impressed frieze. This consists of sphinx, grazing stag, and man all walking to the left; two large birds, one standing on a ground line above the other, and a horse face right. Places where artist began or stopped rolling out frieze are visible (e.g., overlapping of birds and man or truncated horse). Frieze bordered above and below by narrow band with short vertical lines producing a kind of metope frieze. Same border pattern impressed on apex of triangular rim.

Floor of stand flat, but outer surface, under triangular rim, curves down to form rounded foot. These areas are undecorated.

Caeretan, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 13.0 cm; maximum diameter 41.5 cm; diameter of base 32.0 cm. Height of impressed frieze 4.1 cm. Intact. Some portions of impressed frieze are worn; there are some large cracks on rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The type is associated primarily with Caere but examples have been found elsewhere. For a distribution map, see F. Serra Ridgway, in J. Swadling, ed., *Italic Iron Age Artefacts in the British Museum* (London, 1986), p. 292. Such objects appear to date between the late seventh century and the last decades of the sixth century B.C. See discussion of chronology by M. Cristofani and F. Zevi, "La tomba Campana di Veio. Il corredo," *ArchCl* 17 (1965), pp. 27–28. The probable functions of these stands are discussed by Cohen (pp. 71–72) and Serra Ridgway (pp. 287–288), with particular reference to the well-known example from Tomba III Maroi. For other examples with similar hunting scenes, see G. Camporeale, *La caccia in Etruria* (Rome, 1984), pp. 83–85, 108, 116, pls. 28, 48, 49.

Precisely the same cylinder seal impression appears on eight other stands and two Red Ware pithoi (Camporeale 1991, pp. 34–35, no. 29, pl. xvii, a–b). Add to Camporeale's list a stand from Bufolareccia tomba 995, no. 2 illustrated in L. Cavagnaro Vanoni, ed., *Materiali di antichità varia* (Fondazione Lerici, Cerveteri 5 [Rome, 1966]), p. 37, pl. 35. Six of these, including both pithoi, are definitely from Caere. One example (Milan AO.9.7099) may be dated to ca. 575–545 B.C. on the basis of associated finds.

Plates 296; 297, 1

Red Ware Pithos

Accession number 71.AE.287

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large storage vessel has standard wide mouth and flaring neck associated with type. Shoulder ornamented with band of relief zigzags, apexes of which are stamped with circles. This zone, like the three others on vase, is framed by horizontal relief bands.

Second frieze consists of animal procession moving toward right. This impressed frieze, made with seal like those of chalices shown in pls. 314–316, was rolled in to the clay to produce figures of mounted hunter holding spear, grazing stag (cf. pl. 295), boar, and lion.

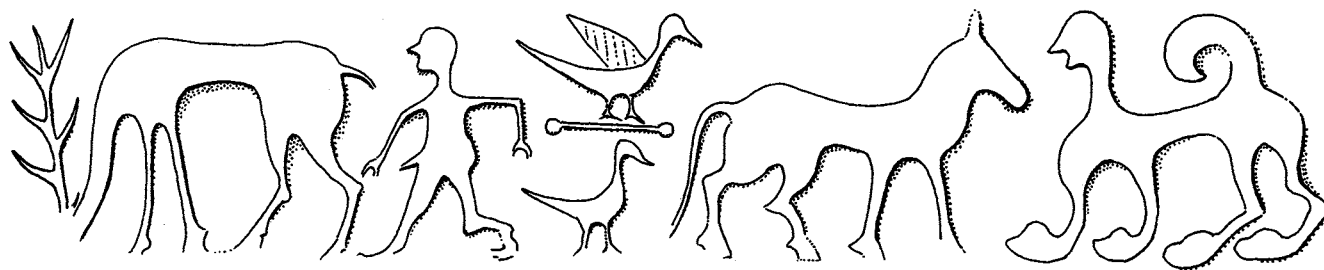


Plate 295 1:1

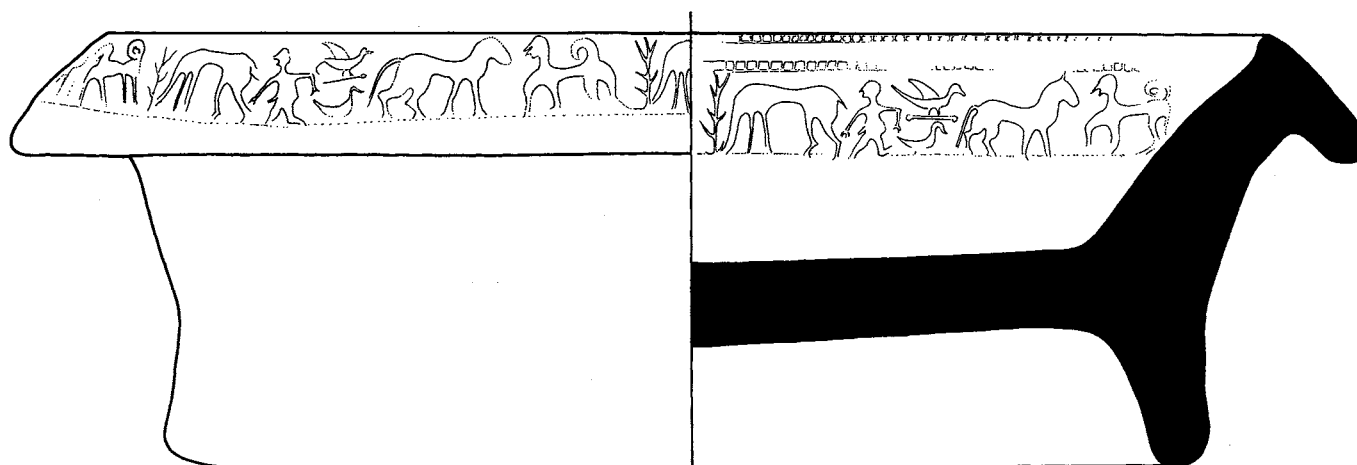


Plate 295 1:2

These figures walk on uneven ground line decorated with a zigzag.

Major portion of belly is simply decorated with large vertical ribs; lowest frieze consists of relief zigzags like those on shoulder but without circular apexes. Base undecorated; no foot.

Caeretan, about 550–530 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 70.0 cm; diameter of mouth 31.5 cm; diameter of base 23.0 cm. Height of impressed frieze (including border) 5.7 cm; height of impressed frieze (excluding border) 5.0 cm. Restored from several large fragments but with some areas, especially mouth and base, filled in with plaster. Entire surface (except underside of base) painted with a glossy brown after restoration. This accounts for the misleading, shiny bucchero-like appearance in black and white photographs. Original surface was a matte terracotta color with no added slip or glaze.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See comments for pl. 295. The same frieze is impressed on three pithoi without specific archaeological context now in Stockholm (CVA Stockholm 1, pp. 70–71, figs. 22–24, pl. 32). These three pithoi are similarly decorated but do not have the

zigzag friezes; they have been dated to the first half of the sixth century B.C. The lower zigzag frieze on pl. 296 is often found in this location on other examples (e.g., S. Boriskovskaya in *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 19 [1970], pp. 567–572). The upper zigzag frieze, with its distinctive circles, is unusual (cf. Mingazzini, pl. VIII, 6–8; Rizzo, pp. 78–79, no. 56, figs. 120–121).

Plate 297, 2

Red Ware Pithos Fragment

Accession number 83.AE.412

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Fragment comes from upper portion of a large pithos similar to pl. 296. Small part of plain shoulder and ribbed belly appears above and below preserved section of impressed animal frieze at fragment's center. Frieze shows a large grazing boar facing left. Forepart of striding griffin, growling at the boar, appears at left. On right edge of fragment is curved wing tip and, below, bent knee, lower leg, and foot of winged human in the Knielauf position. Upper and lower frames are in the form of tiny triglyph-metope friezes.

Caeretan, about 575–550 B.C.

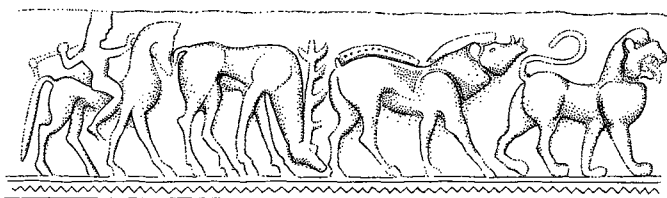


Plate 296 1:2

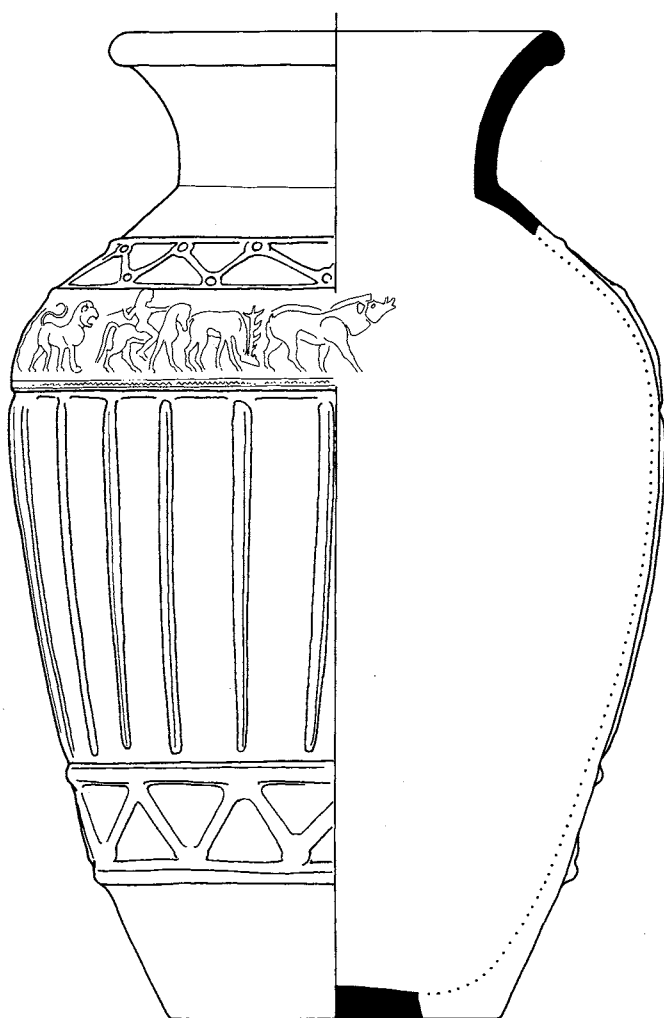


Plate 296 1:3

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Preserved height 15.0 cm; preserved width 8.5 cm; thickness 1.3 cm. Height of impressed frieze (including border) 4.3 cm; height of impressed frieze (figural portion) 3.3 cm. Fragment composed of unlevigated clay with many impurities; surface of figural frieze worn.

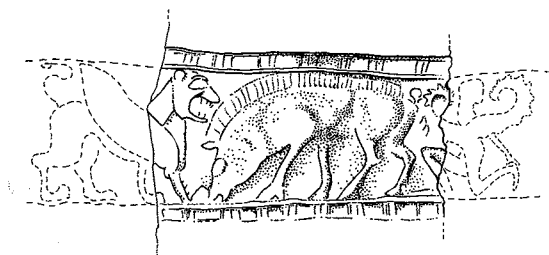


Plate 297, 2 1:2

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pls. 295–296. This fragment comes from a standard pithos with plain shoulder, high frieze band, and vertical ribs on the body: cf. Mingazzini, pl. IX, 4–5. The identical (complete) frieze appears on a brazier (Mingazzini, p. 91, no. 279, pl. XII, 3) and a pithos (sale cat. 6517, Sotheby's, New York, December 14, 1993, no. 286). Only one figure is completely missing from the Getty fragment: a second griffin behind the first.

Plate 298

Boat-Shaped Vessel

Accession number 80.AE.129

Gift of Dr. Jane Cody

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Heavy terracotta vase in shape of long boat or canoe whose ends terminate in modelled rams' heads. "Boat" has gently curving, plain, concave interior. On underside, raised almond-shaped area forms short foot. From this foot emanate two ribs that terminate beneath the rams' heads. "Boat" is covered in reddish slip, some of which may be modern. The rams' head terminals show some vestiges of the same color, but are now mostly unpainted. Each ram has large horns marked with deep parallel grooves. Mouth and nostrils of each are indicated with deep incisions; there is no indication of eyes, although these may originally have been painted.

About 600–550 B.C. Results of a thermoluminescence test at the Getty indicated a range of sixth/fifth century B.C. for this object.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Length including terminals 44.0 cm; length of "boat" excluding terminals 37.0 cm; maximum width 11.8 cm; maximum height 6.5 cm; width of foot 7.2 cm; length of foot 20.0 cm. Height of ram's head terminal 5.4–5.8 cm; width of ram's head terminal 6.6–7.3 cm. "Boat" restored from several fragments; terminals intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Terracotta boats and their better-known bronze counterparts often occur in the early Etruscan tombs of males. Their precise funerary symbolism is not clear. One from Caere contained the remains of food. For more on the subject, see A. Göttlicher, *Materialien für ein Corpus der Schiffsmodelle in Altertum* (Mainz, 1978), pp. 77–80; Edlund, pp. 22–23,

no. 26; S. Quilici Gigli, "Scali e traghetti sul Tevere in epoca arcaica," in *Il Tevere e le altre vie d'acqua del Lazio antico* (QArchEtr 12 [1986], pp. 82–90); Jucker, pp. 146–147, nos. 160–163.

Two very close parallels for the Getty piece are Hess coll., said to be from the Vulci area and found with bucchero sottile pieces, about 650 B.C. (R. Hess, *Raccolta R.H.* [Basel, 1963], no. 26) and from the Estate of Sir Martin Wilson, Bt. (sale cat., Sotheby's, London, December 3, 1991, pp. 69–70, no. 146).

Plates 299–300

Volsinian "Silvered Ware" Amphora

Accession number 71.AE.241

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Rim of this large vase is decorated with egg and dart relief topped by beaded border. Ring molding ornaments plain neck. Volute handles have concave ridges and central bosses.

The major decoration occurs on frieze just below handle attachments and at widest part of belly. This consists of modelled figures depicting an Amazonomachy. Deeply incised plant near center of each side marks beginning and end of frieze. To right of plant on both sides is a crouching Greek warrior (1) wearing a chlamys and helmet and holding a sword and shield. He moves to the right to attack an Amazon (2) who wears a tunic and threatens to strike him with an ax raised over her head. With her left hand she holds the bridle of a horse. A tree trunk stands to the right of the horse separating this group from the next. Here a nude Greek (3) holding a draped garment over his left forearm holds an object (perhaps a sword) behind his head. He apparently is about to deal the coup de grâce to a seated figure (4) at his right. The remaining section of the frieze shows (5) a standing Amazon who strides to the left. She wears a chitoniskos tightly stretched across her legs. Her arms are extended, but the action is difficult to interpret. She seems to interact with the reclining Amazon (4). At the extreme right a nude Greek (7) carries a large shield (with unintelligible round device) and attacks (6) a mounted Amazon, whom he pulls by the hair with his right hand. She falls backward from her horse, which has collapsed to the left. All of the figures are in high relief, and in certain portions the drapery and musculature are carefully modelled.

There is no decoration below figured frieze. Belly tapers gracefully to a ring and then a foot in two degrees.

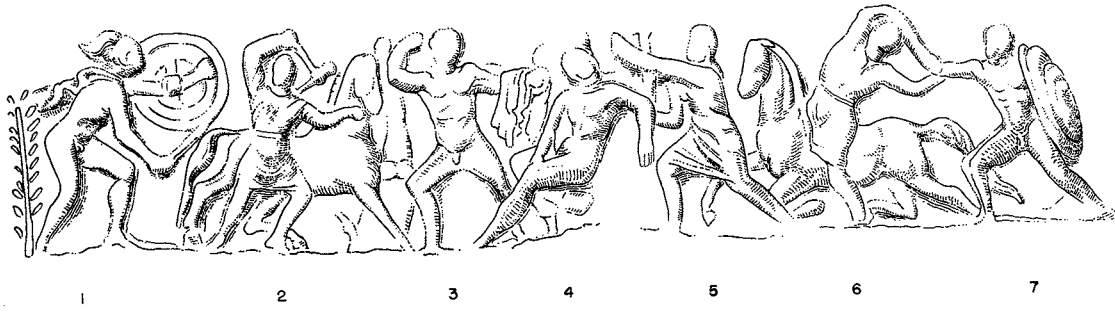
Volsinian, about 200 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 45.5 cm; height to rim 41.0 cm; diameter 25.3 cm; diameter of mouth 15.5 cm; diameter of foot 13.8 cm. Height of figured frieze 5.0–5.8 cm. Reconstructed from several fragments and with some restorations to the mouth, handles, figured frieze, and especially the foot. Vestiges of the original "silvered" surface visible on some portions of the belly and frieze.

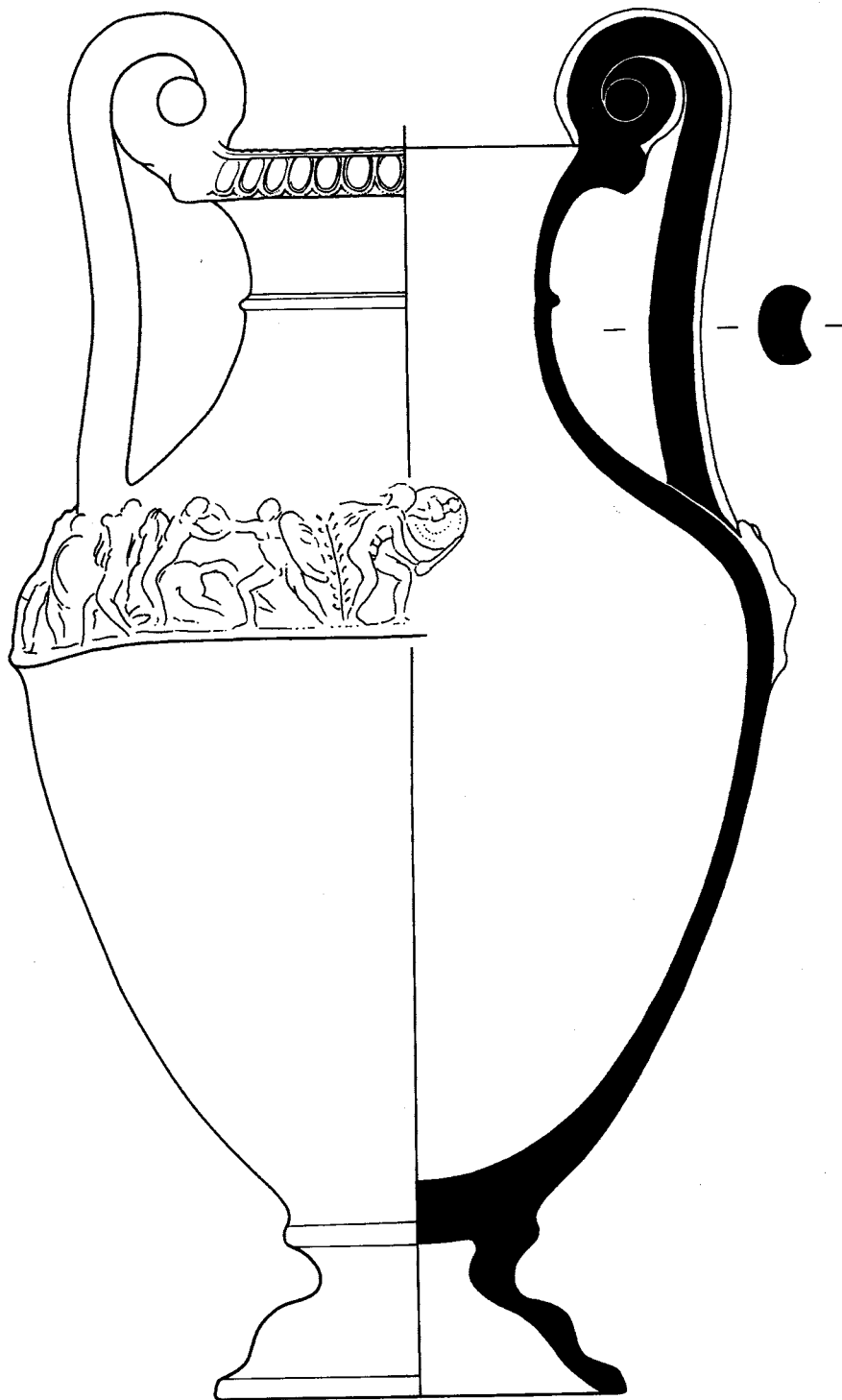
BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Conservation note: Because of the interesting nature of the surface coating present on this Etruscan Amphora, the cleaned and uncleaned surfaces were analyzed nondestructively by X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. By this means the nature of the surface coating was clearly revealed to be a tin-lead alloy composed of approximately 89 percent tin and 11 percent lead. This alloy, effectively a solder of tin-rich composition, must have been flushed over the surface of the ceramic to create this interesting decorative effect. The other elements detected by the study—principally mercury, manganese, and iron—probably originate from the ceramic body itself and are not components of the applied coating. The tin-lead alloy would have a low melting point and could safely be applied to the ceramic surface without causing damage to the fabric. —David Scott

These large, ornate vases appear to have been popular products of the Bolsena (Volsinii) region during the last decades of the third century B.C. Many show signs of an original "silvering," no doubt to imitate expensive metal versions. On the type in general, see I. De Chiara, "La ceramica volsiniese," *StEtr* 28 (1960), pp. 127–135; idem, "Un gruppo di tardi vasi falisci," 34 (1966), pp. 385–392; G. Pianu, "Contributo alla cronologia delle ceramiche argentate," *StEtr* 47 (1979), pp. 119–123; M. Cagiano de Azevedo, "Una necropoli di provenienza della «ceramica argentata»,» in M. Marzi Costagli and L. Tamagno Perna, eds., *Studi di antichità in onore di Guglielmo Maetzke I* (Rome, 1984), pp. 161–164. The best parallel for the Getty amphora is a recently restored amphora in Orvieto, Faina coll. 378, from Orvieto (G. Pianu, in F. Roncalli, ed., *Antichità dall'Umbria a Leningrado* [Perugia, 1990] p. 215, no. 3.6). The Amazonomachy appears on at least five other examples from Orvieto or the Poggio Sala Necropolis at Bolsena. For discussion of the Amazonomachy, see G. Camporeale, "L'Amazzonomachia in Etruria," *StEtr* 27 (1959), pp. 132–135, pl. XVIII, a–c. Several compositional groups appear to have been influenced by the Bassae Frieze. Maria Luisa Catoni is preparing a complete study of this type of pottery.



Plates 299-300 1:2



Plates 299-300 1:2

ETRUSCAN BUCCHERO

Plate 301, 1-3

Fragmentary Spiral Amphora

Accession number 79.AE.23.11.1-3

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Five fragments, four of which join to form the pieces shown in pl. 301, 1 and 3, belong to a fine bucchero spiral amphora. Three fragments are from neck of vase and show delicately incised scalloped border just above carination. Another fragment preserves beginning of shoulder and indicates that it was decorated with three incised parallel strokes, perhaps the tips of a W-shaped design often used on such vases. Smallest fragments are undecorated and probably come from portion of belly.

Bucchero sottile, about 620-600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved widths 5.0, 4.7, and 2.5 cm, respectively; maximum preserved heights 4.0, 5.9, and 1.9 cm, respectively. Fragmentary, but with exterior surfaces in good condition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA With so few fragments, and especially the absence of critical parts like the foot and handles, it is difficult to pinpoint this type of spiral amphora. However, enough remains to show that there was a scalloped band at the base of the neck and probably an incised W-shaped design on the belly. These two decorative devices are paralleled by spiral amphorae in Paris: *CVA Louvre* 20, pls. 12, 3-4 and 13, 11-12. A third parallel with scalloped decoration comes from a datable context: the central chamber of Monte Abatone tomb 426 at Cerveteri. This amphoriskos (Coen, p. 47, no. 5; pl. xxxiv, a), on the basis of other material found in the same chamber, is dated ca. 630-600 B.C. Given the small size and the possibility that one of the Getty handle fragments listed herein (pl. 321, 5) may belong, it is likely that the Getty spiral amphoriskos is a member of Rasmussen's type 1b and Ramage's types 1B and 1C. It is also possible, in view of the fact that the three parallels cited above are associated with Cerveteri, that the Getty amphoriskos is from a Caeretan tomb. For the type in general, see A. J. Bejler, "Proposta per una suddivisione delle anfore a spirali," in *Meded* 40 (1978), pp. 7-21.

Plate 301, 4-6

Spiral Amphoriskos

Accession number 83.AE.300

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Nikosthenic-type amphoriskos has flaring mouth with two attached strap handles. No decoration on handles, mouth, or neck. Belly is ornamented with an incised double spiral on both sides and large W-shaped design, made of three or four parallel lines, under each handle. Delicate, short foot has a concave base.

Bucchero sottile, ca. 625-600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 10.5 cm; diameter 7.9 cm; diameter of mouth 5.1 cm; diameter of foot 3.2 cm. Cracked around base; one side of rim missing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 95.

COMPARANDA This is a good representative of a large class of early, indigenous amphorae named for their common spiral designs. For the type in general, see A. J. Bejler, "Proposta per una suddivisione delle anfore a spirali," *Meded* 40 (1978), pp. 7-21. The shape and design format of the Getty amphoriskos are typical of Rasmussen's type 1b (pp. 70-71), which begins not long after ca. 650 and continues to 625-600 B.C. Type 1b spiral amphorae are never more than 12.0 cm tall. The Cerveteri example, from the right chamber of Monte Abatone tomb 426, is a good parallel from a datable context of ca. 625-600 B.C. The type is widely diffused (see Coen, p. 81, n. 106 for a list).

Plates 302-303

Trefoil Oinochoe

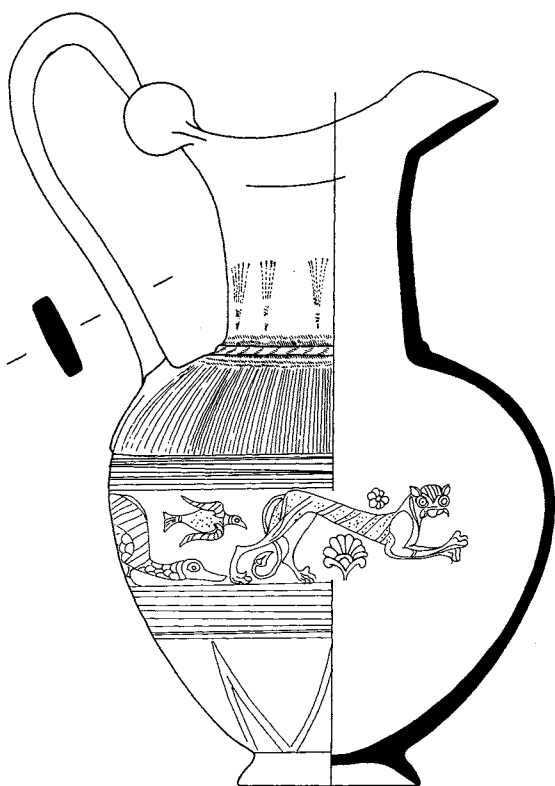
Accession number 86.AE.395

Formerly Bareiss Collection number 238 (S.82.AE.9)

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Very thin-walled trefoil spout with undecorated rotelle. Line of juncture for handle and spout marked by two rows of tiny diagonals. Tall cylindrical neck ornamented by row of twelve vertical closed fans; all but two of these have four spokes (one has three, another six). Marking base of neck are three parallel rouletted lines. The collar is indicated by diagonal lines using the same tool (cf. pls. 310-311 for identical treatment of this area).



Plates 302-303 1:2



Plates 302-303 1:2

Finely incised and closely spaced vertical lines decorate shoulder; these are interrupted by the plain handle attachment. Perfunctory parallel incisions frame belly frieze of animals. This depicts, from left to right starting under the handle: palmette with nine fronds, large bird with small bird flying above its head, leaping panther with diagonal markings on its body and small palmette below and rosette above its body, striding leopard with large spots and with rosette above its body (all these figures move right); two grazing goats, and lion with protruding tongue and palmette below its body (these three figures move left). The two groups of animals, moving in opposite directions, meet at center of belly below spout. Eight rays ornament lower frieze above small foot.

Bucchero sottile, about 625-600 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height to spout 18.9 cm; maximum diameter 11.8 cm; diameter of foot 4.8 cm. Height of animal frieze 2.6 cm. Handle, left rim, and left rotella are restored. The body is lopsided and leans back toward the handle. Evidence of fine burnishing,

especially visible on neck. A small modern perforation at center of base.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The tall cylindrical neck of this oinochoe indicates Rasmussen's type 4c (pl. 11, fig. 44), a variant of the more common type 4a, and Ramage's type 9C. A close parallel is Copenhagen H 93a (H.I.N. 497: Flemming Johansen, "Impasto italico og bucchero etrusco," *Meddelelser fra Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek* 20 [1963], pp. 30-33, figs. 3-6; F. Johansen, *Reliefs en bronze d'Étrurie* [Copenhagen, 1971], p. 49, n. 3). For the pronounced collar, cf. *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 19, 2; for the vertical closed fans, cf. *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 20, 1 and pl. 31, 14. However, Bonamici (p. 69, no. 99, pls. XLVIII-XLIX) includes the Copenhagen oinochoe in her section on «vasi di autenticità incerta» and relates it to a group of other possible forgeries from the same workshop, including the Hannover olpe mentioned under pls. 310-311. Somewhat similar in shape and decorative format are oinochoai of undoubted authenticity in Switzerland (Camporeale 1991, no. 77) and Israel (Jucker, p. 182, no. 228) that were not known to Bonamici. An oinochoe in Boston (Bonamici, p. 70, no. 101), another in Basel (Bonamici, pp. 69-70, no. 100, pls. L-LIa), and two examples in Stockholm (*CVA Stockholm* 1, pls. 34, 1-2 and 7-9) may be added to the list of related examples without provenance. For additional discussion of similar motifs on an incised kantharos from Vulci, see H. Salskov Roberts, "A New Bucchero Kantharos with Incised Frieze found at Vulci," *Acta Hyperborea* 3 (1991), pp. 337-363.

In 1981 a sample from the Copenhagen oinochoe was subjected to thermoluminescence analysis at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford University. The results indicate that the object is ancient and was last fired "between 2400 and 3700 years ago." The same laboratory recently analyzed samples from both Getty vases (pls. 302-303 and 310-311) and obtained similar results. To the best of my knowledge, none of the other related bucchero vases, all originally on the antiquities market ca. 1963, have been tested by thermoluminescence analysis.

What conclusions may we draw from this situation? The fact that some bucchero vases demonstrate unusual stylistic features or unexpected iconographical motifs

should arouse interest but is not necessarily a proof of modern manufacture. We don't (and may never) have a complete sample of all the bucchero types produced by Etruscan workshops. Since the publication more than twenty years ago of Bonamici's and Gran Aymerich's studies, for example, at least two major excavations have yielded surprisingly "new" variant types of bucchero: Murlo/Poggio Civitate (E. Nielsen and K. M. Phillips, in S. Stopponi, ed., *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* [Milan, 1985], pp. 80–84) and Orvieto (F. Prayon et al., "Orvieto. Tübinger Ausgrabungen in der Cannicella-Nekropole 1984–1990," *AA* (1993), pp. 5–99).

It is possible that during the late 1950s a clandestine discovery of refined bucchero vases from a single ancient workshop inspired a number of modern imitations before finding its way to the antiquities market. This is not the place to reevaluate each vase in Bonamici's catalogue of suspect examples. I have not had an opportunity to examine closely the Hannover (see pls. 310–311) or Stockholm vases. Despite an unusual iconographical detail on Stockholm 1963:8, one may note that Eva Rystedt, in "The Archaic Frieze Plaques from the Regia in Rome: Some Preliminary Observations on Style and Iconography," *Munuscula Romana* (1991), p. 40, n. 30 and in a letter of September 22, 1993 to Kenneth Hamma, J. Paul Getty Museum, opts "for its antiquity on formal and stylistic grounds." Bonamici did not know the Getty pieces. I believe that they and the Copenhagen oinochoe are ancient. The stylistic evaluation given here is corroborated by the results of scientific analysis.

Plate 304

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 71.AE.200

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Thick rotelle are decorated with relief panther heads delineated with incisions. Trefoil spout is pinched; tall, thin neck has shallow torus molding at its midpoint and pair of similar moldings separating it from shoulder. Large strap handle shows crouching feline in relief; eyes, ears, paws, and limbs are incised.

Pairs of heraldic cocks, in shallow relief with incised details, flank a small, bushy palmette on shoulder. One might expect this group to be centered under the spout, but such is not the case. Instead, it is repeated only twice and separated by gadroons, one of which is positioned centrally beneath spout. This results in a single cock appearing to the right of the handle attachment rather than three complete heraldic groups.

Continuous belly frieze, framed by horizontal moldings and uninterrupted by handle attachment, shows four apparently unrelated motifs. All are relief appliqués enhanced by incised details. At center below spout is a single cock identical to those facing right on shoulder. To the right is large horse protome facing left. This is repeated again to right of handle. Large male head, also facing left, appears twice: to left of cock and left of handle. Fourth motif is truncated version of the loving couple or *hieros gamos*. Here the figures appear enclosed in a rectangular frame, as if glimpsed through a window. Lower portion of this frame, however, is elongated with a rounded end (cf. the rounded bottom of the handle figure on pl. 305). The motif appears three times on this frieze.

Bucchero pesante (Chiusine?), about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 30.1 cm; maximum diameter 15.0 cm; diameter of base 8.2 cm. Much restored but with basic design elements intact. Left rotella is reconstructed; portions of some belly frieze motifs are lost.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The shape is close to many examples associated with Chiusi. Each of the decorative motifs, which here seem to have no particular relationship to one another, appears on a variety of places on other bucchero vases. For the frontal panther head on the rotelle, see Camporeale 1991, no. 87, pl. LXXIX, a. This device is frequently used to decorate the rims of bucchero goblets (*CVA Altenburg* 3, pl. 129, 5; *CVA Villa Giulia* 2, pl. 5, 7, 9). The shoulder motif is not especially common on bucchero vases (*StEtr* 33 [1965], p. 302, no. 148, pl. XXXIII, a; p. 445, no. 194, pl. XCV, d; *StEtr* 42 [1974], p. 31, no. 6, pl. V, c; Philadelphia MS 2412, unpublished kyathos). It does occur on painted pottery and is probably derived from Greek vases; cf. Greek Little-Master cups, e.g., Villa Giulia 64221 from Vulci (Riccioni/Falconi Amorelli, no. 21, esp. fig. 21a; *JHS* 52 [1932], pp. 172–173, fig. 5). On confronted cocks in general, see P. Bruneau in *BCH* 89 (1965), pp. 90ff., especially pp. 93–94.

The horse protome is often used as a rotella ornament (Camporeale 1970, p. 83, no. 56, pl. XVIII, b; p. 84, fig. 24, with related examples in Florence and Orvieto; *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 44, 9). For bucchero oinochoai where it appears as a large frieze element, see Pottier, p. 32, pl. 26; C 635 from Chiusi, *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 42, 1; Hayes, p. 84, no. C35; Philadelphia MS 2388 from Chiusi, *ArchN* 7 (1978) pp. 48–49, figs. 5, 7; Philadelphia MS 86–35–6, unpublished. For additional related oinochoai, see *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 42,

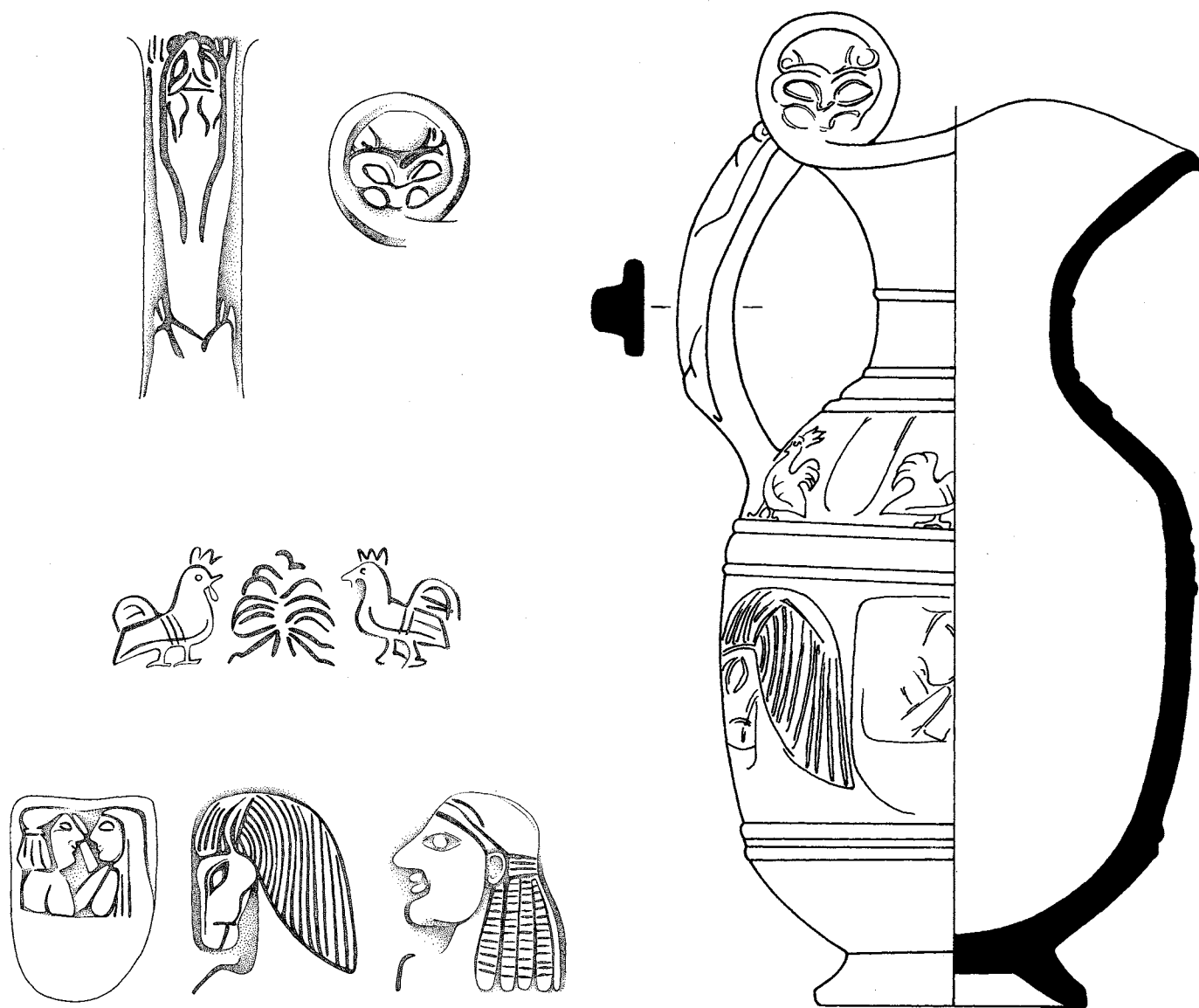


Plate 304 1:2

2, 6-7 and pl. 43, 2-3; the last is especially close and is dated 560-530 B.C. by Gran Aymerich, who associates it with Orvieto. The horse protome may be doubled to form a heraldic device on rotelle or within a frieze (*StEtr* 33 [1965], p. 428, no. 14, fig. 1, pl. xc, a). Cf. *CVA Kassel* 2, pl. 67, 1; Montelius, pl. 244, 1; New York 96.9.114, said to be from Chiusi. The motif is reminiscent of horse protomai on Attic black-figure amphorae of about 600-570 B.C. (M. Picozzi, *Anfore attiche a protome equina* [*Studi Miscellanei* 18; Rome, 1971]; *ABV*, pp. 15ff.; M. B. Moore, "Horses on Black-Figured Greek Vases of the Archaic Period," Ph.D. Diss., New York University, 1971, pp. 11ff.; A. Birchall, "Attic Horse-Head Amphorae," *JHS* 92 [1972], pp. 46-63; *CVA Boston* 1, pl. 1 [623], 1-4; W. Hornbostel, *Aus Gräbern und Heiligtümern* [Mainz, 1980], pp. 59-61, no. 44; *Jahrbuch der Staatlichen Kunstsammlungen in Baden-Württemberg* 8 [1971], pp. 251-253).

The male profile head often appears as a frieze motif, especially on amphorae and goblets (Bartoloni, p. 88, no. 50, pl. I, a; *CVA Cambridge* 1, pl. 42, 7; Donati 1989, pp. 166-167, no. 11). For an Etruscan black-figure example: *CVA New York* 4, pl. 12, 1-2, which also shows confronted cocks.

The loving couple motif appears as a handle ornament on a number of bucchero pesante vases associated with Chiusi: De Puma, pp. 67-69; G. Saffund, in J. Swadling, ed., *Italic Iron Age Artefacts in the British Museum* (London, 1983), pp. 471-474. In these examples, however, the figures are complete, not truncated. A truncated version (but not from the same mold) appears on a bucchero oinochoe at Orvieto (Batignani, *StEtr* 33 [1965], pp. 295-316, pl. LXIX, a). It is difficult to understand what, if anything, the artist had in mind when he abbreviated these figures. Are we to imagine the couple viewed through a window or perhaps seen from

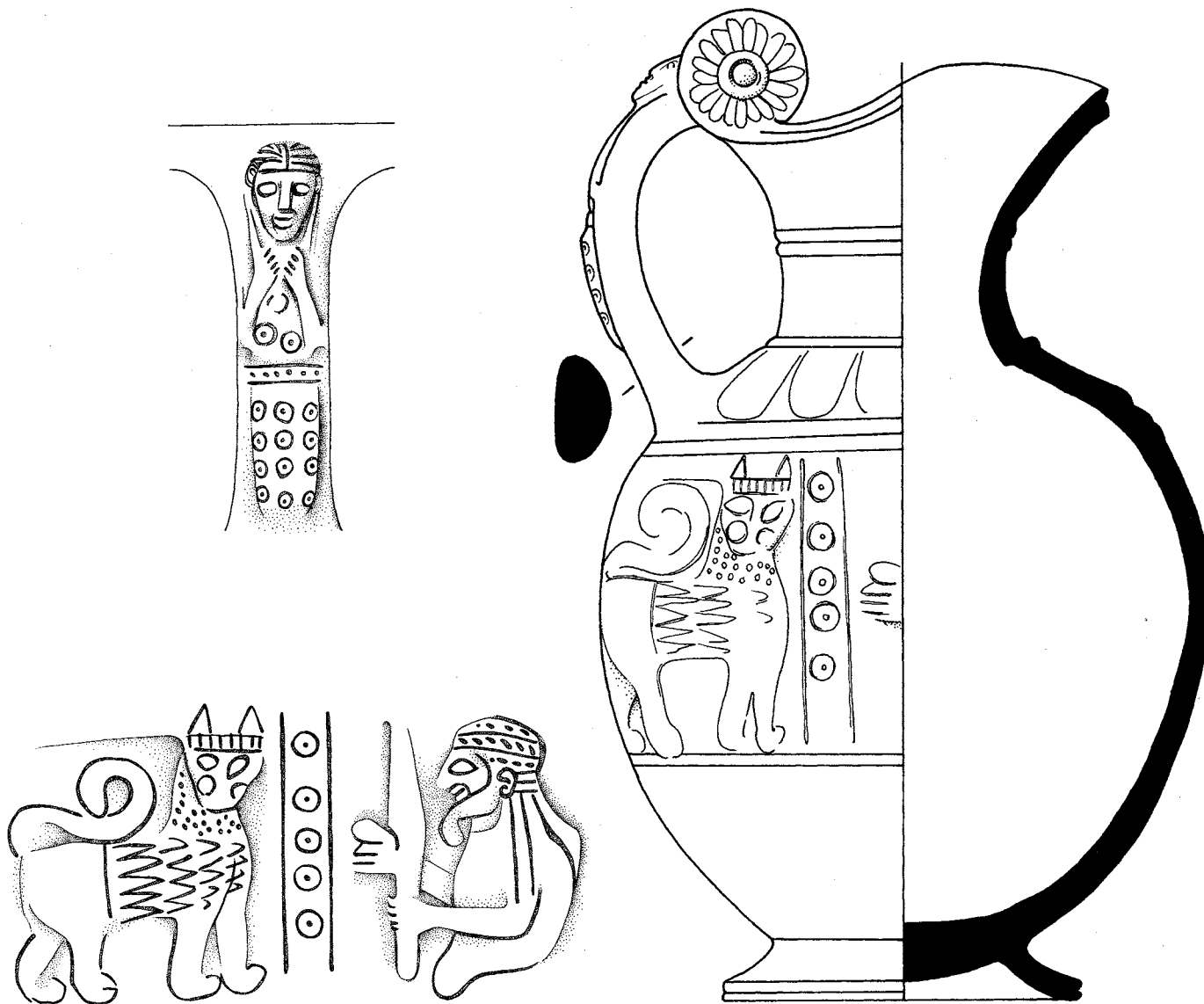


Plate 305 1:2

above as if covered by a blanket like the couples on stone sarcophagus lids from Vulci, now in Boston? Or were they truncated in order to fit the limited space available on this frieze and to be consistent with the protomai? Nor is it clear exactly what this motif represents. It appears on a number of Daidalic vases and Greek sculpted reliefs: S. Weinberg, "Cretan Relief Amphora in Basel," *AntK* 16 (1973), pp. 100-101, pl. 18, 1 and *CVA Basel* 1, pls. 5 and 7, 3; P. Demargne, "Un pithos archaïque crétois au Musée du Louvre," *RA* 47 (1972), pp. 35-46, fig. 5; G. Daux, "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1967," *BCH* 92 (1968), pp. 995-996, figs. 6-7; D. Levi, *Early Hellenic Pottery of Crete* (Amsterdam, 1969), p. 24, pl. XVI; K. Schefold, *Myth and Legend in Early Greek Art* (New York, 1966), pl. 68. In no case, Etruscan or Greek, are the figures labelled or identified by attribute, so we cannot be sure whether they depict a divine couple (a *hieros gamos* of Zeus and Hera or

Dionysos and Ariadne), a mythical pair (Theseus and Ariadne, Paris and Helen, Menelaus and Helen, Proteus and Laodameia, etc.), or simply an ordinary human couple.

Plate 305

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 71.AE.201

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Shape of oinochoe is very similar to pl. 308. Rotelle are identical to those on pl. 309, 1-3. Heavy strap handle depicts female figure in high relief. She holds the ends of her locks of hair and wears belted garment decorated with small incised circles, each with a punched dot at its center. Bottom of figure truncated.

Treatment of the trefoil spout, neck, and shoulder is identical to pl. 309, 1–3. Belly frieze consists of a series of six metopes depicting two subjects: stylized feline (panther?) striding to the right, and truncated warrior facing left. Pair of horizontal grooves above and pair of incised lines below frame these subjects; incised vertical bars filled with five dotted circles form metopes, except under handle where framing element is missing. Incised zigzags enliven forepart of feline's body; dots mark animal's neck. Ears, facial features, tail, and legs are also incised. Warrior wears a tight-fitting cap or helmet decorated with small dots or diagonal strokes. Beard and long hair indicated by incised lines. He holds a spear in his left hand and extends his right arm behind the spear. Undecorated lower belly and foot are similar to pls. 306, 3; 308.

Bucchero pesante (probably Vulcian), about 550–525 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 31.5 cm; maximum diameter 19.5 cm; diameter of foot 11.8 cm. In fair condition with some repairs to the belly and shoulder.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Precisely the same truncated warriors appear on twelve bucchero vases recently collected by Camporeale (1991, p. 98). To this list, almost all oinochoai, may be added: (13) Bloomington, Indiana University 80.82 (unpublished oinochoe); (14) Getty oinochoe. Of these fourteen vases, only one has a secure archaeological context (Orvieto); Camporeale argues convincingly for a Vulcian origin of the type. In his recent publication of the Louvre oinochoe, Gran Aymerich (*CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 44, 1–3, 9) suggests an Orvietan origin for the Louvre vase, which he dates 560–540 B.C. There are also a number of truncated warriors wearing crested helmets: Toronto 918.3.133 (Hayes, pp. 128–129, no. C130); New York 16.176.8 (G. Richter, *Handbook of the Etruscan Collection* [New York, 1940], figs. 124–125; *StEtr* 42 [1974], pp. 30–31, pl. 5,b); Palermo 47, from Chiusi (V. Tusa, “La oinochoe di bucchero di Palermo col mito di Perseo e la Medusa,” *ArchCl* 8 [1956], pl. 39, 1). Related but untruncated warriors on bucchero include *CVA Altenburg* 3, pl. 122, 3; *CVA Kassel* 2, pl. 67, 2; *CVA Brussels* 2, pl. 2, 1b; *CVA British Museum* 7, pl. 19, 1, 3; New York market (cat., Sotheby's, June 2–3, 1981, no. 657). Similar representations in Greek art may have influenced their appearance in Etruria. For example, compare the late seventh century B.C. Laconian bone plaques with standing warriors, Berlin 1963.23a, c (A. Greifenhagen, *Antike Kunstwerke* [Berlin, 1966] no. 7).

The female figure depicted in relief on the handle is unusual. Three related examples, not as well preserved, may be cited: Bartoloni, pp. 88, 204, 206, nos. 51, 44, 22, figs. 41, 102, pls. 1, b CXLII, a–d. Compare Bartoloni, p. 117, no. 38, pl. LXXI, a–b for a similar handle figure described as male. The identity of such handle figures is uncertain. The female figure on the Getty oinochoe may represent the Potnia Theron because she holds her locks in the manner often associated with that character.

Plate 306

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 83.AE.400

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Shape and decorative format of vase are very close to pls. 308 and 309, 1–3. Some differences include thinner trefoil spout with exterior lip



Plate 306 1:2

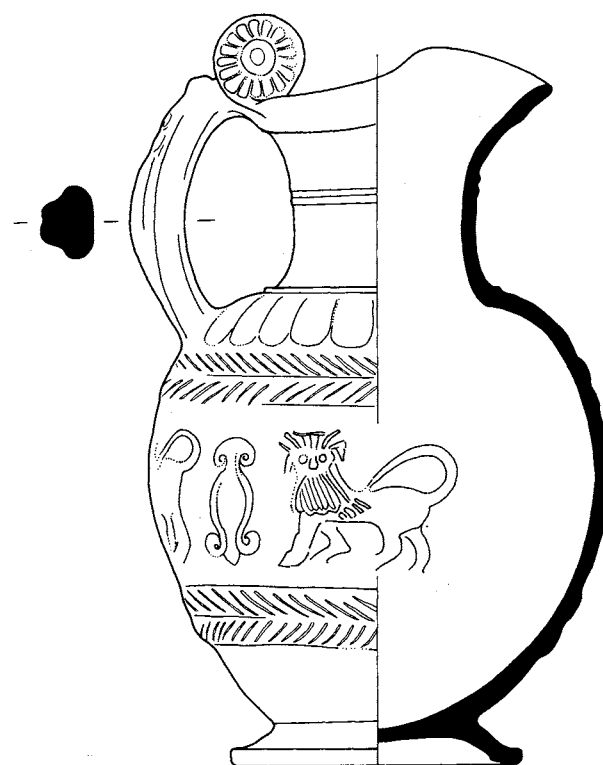


Plate 306 1:3

band, more realistically rendered female handle figure (probably the Potnia Theron), and incised herringbone pattern framing belly frieze. This major frieze shows five lions moving to the left, which alternate with five volute motifs. Incision is used to pick out details of manes, fur, and facial features.

Bucchero pesante (Vulcian), about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 30.2 cm; maximum diameter 18.3 cm; diameter of foot 11.5 cm. Right side of trefoil spout missing; two holes in left shoulder with several associated cracks in front belly and shoulder. Heavily incrustated with root traces.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 96.

COMPARANDA The shape and decorative format are typical of several vases from the Vulci area, especially Poggio Buco. Almost identical twins of the Getty vase come from Poggio Buco: Bartoloni, p. 117, no. 38, pl. LXXI, a-b and Pellegrini, p. 85, no. 271, pl. LVII. Berkeley, Hearst Museum 8/1877, from Poggio Buco tomb G, is also very close (Matteucig, p. 50, no. 47, pl. xx, 9). Another good example is Florence 76040 (Bartoloni, p. 88, no. 51, pl. I, b). On this vase the volute motif is set horizontally and alternates with oval reliefs. For the herringbone motif, cf. *CVA Parma* 2, pl. 1, 3; *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 24. The handle design appears on several other vases from Poggio Buco: Florence 95872 (Bartoloni, p. 204, no. 14, pl. CXLII, a-b), Florence 95875/f (Bartoloni, p. 206, no. 22, pl. CXLII, d), and Beazley/Magi, pp. 146-147, no. 79, pl. XLI.

Plate 307, 1

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 81.AE.153.1

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This oinochoe is the near twin of pl. 307, 2. Compared to most of the Getty oinochoai, this type is taller and characterized by more slender belly proportions. Rotelle are smaller and undecorated, walls of trefoil spout are thinner, and spout itself is very small and tightly pinched. Handle is almost cylindrical rather than strap-shaped and is undecorated. Three deep grooves ornament lower neck; transition from neck to shoulder is marked by a simple ridge enhanced with a perfunctory, incised zigzag.

The oinochoe's belly, as usual, displays the most prominent decoration. A large lion strides aggressively to the left, his head in profile (cf. pls. 305 and 306, where the lions' heads face the viewer). The lion's

mane is indicated with incised parallels. To either side of the lion is a small man riding a horse. Each man wears a helmet whose crest is indicated by incised strokes. Four large vertical gadroons separate the three figures and create a metope-like frieze. The lower belly and small foot are undecorated.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575-525 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 31.0 cm; maximum diameter 18.0 cm; diameter of foot 10.2 cm. Intact but with several large cracks from shoulder to foot on left side; minor fragments missing from left rotella and foot. Heavily incrustated with root traces.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The distinctive shape, close to Rasmussen's type 7a but taller, is matched by a number of vases long associated with Vulci and its environs. For bibliography and discussion of the type, see Gran Aymerich, *CVA Louvre* 23, pp. 93-95. Several provide almost identical parallels for the Getty pair. Perhaps the closest is an oinochoe in a Swiss priv. coll. (R. Hess, *Raccolta R. H.* [Basel, 1963], no. 53, said to come from Vulci). The major difference here is that the lions turn their heads out to the viewer. Other close parallels: Leningrad B 90, B 1360 (with lions), B 1356 (with stags), and B 1355 and B 1357 (with palmettes) (S. Boriskovskaya, "Vasy bukkero s rel'efami iz rayona Vul'ci," *Vestnik Drevney Istorii* 1 [1971], pp. 36-38, figs. 5-9); Karlsruhe B 1887 (*CVA Karlsruhe* 2, pl. 50, 3); Los Angeles antiquities market (*Etruscan Art*, exh. cat. [Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles, 1963], p. 11); Israel Antiquities Authority 72-5619 (Jucker, p. 194, no. 254) (with stags); Donati 1989, pp. 162-163, no. 3 (with lions and a panther); Camporeale 1991, p. 96, no. 85 (with lions). Some examples with similar shape and dimensions have no belly ornament: Beazley/Magi, p. 78, nos. 74-75, pl. 43; P. Guzzo, "La collezione etrusca del Museo Nazionale di Atene," *StEtr* 37 (1969), p. 295, nos. 25-26, pl. LXIII, a-b; Fairbanks, pl. 65, no. 643.

Similar lions and identical horsemen also appear on amphorae and oinochoai of other types, many from Chiusi: Beazley/Magi, no. 79, pl. 41 (from Vulci); Pottier, p. 32, pl. 27 (C 641 and C 643, from Chiusi); *CVA Copenhagen* 5, pl. 214, 4 (from Chiusi); *CVA Brussels* 2, pl. 1, no. 11 a-b; S.U. Wisseman, "Observations on the Technique of Etruscan Bucchero Pesante," *ArchN* 7 (1978), pp. 52-53, no. 4; Montelius, pl. 230, 1 (from Chiusi); Hayes, pp. 122-124, no. C116.

Similar horsemen ride in the company of sphinxes and griffins on a nenfro relief from Tarquinia, about 600-550 B.C. (Brendel, p. 119, fig. 76). The motif occurs

on several other Etruscan works, e.g., the Pania Tomb situla from Chiusi (Brendel, p. 65, fig. 37), the Campana Tomb paintings at Veii (Brendel, p. 121, fig. 77), and a terracotta revetment from Poggio Buco (Brendel, p. 135, fig. 88). For an excellent illustration of the motif in Etruscan black-figure, see *Kunst der Etrusker* (Hamburg, 1981), no. 61. The motifs may have been inspired by Daidalic relief vases or Corinthian pottery. Compare J. Schäfer, *Studien zu den griechischen Reliefpithoi des 8.–6. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus Kreta, Rhodes, Tenos und Boiotien* (Kallmünz, 1957), p. 13, no. 9, pl. II, 3 for a vase from Lyttos, Crete with similar relief decoration. There are numerous Corinthian examples: Louvre A 437 (Pottier, pl. 14); *CVA Gela* 1, pl. 24; and *CVA Fiesole* 1, pl. 4. For an Attic example, see *CVA New York* 4, pl. 12, 3–4.

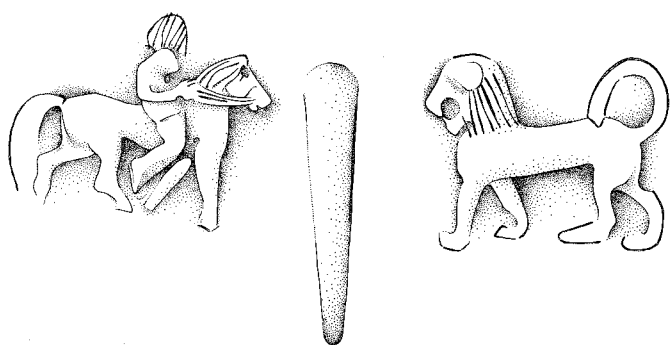


Plate 307, 1 1:2

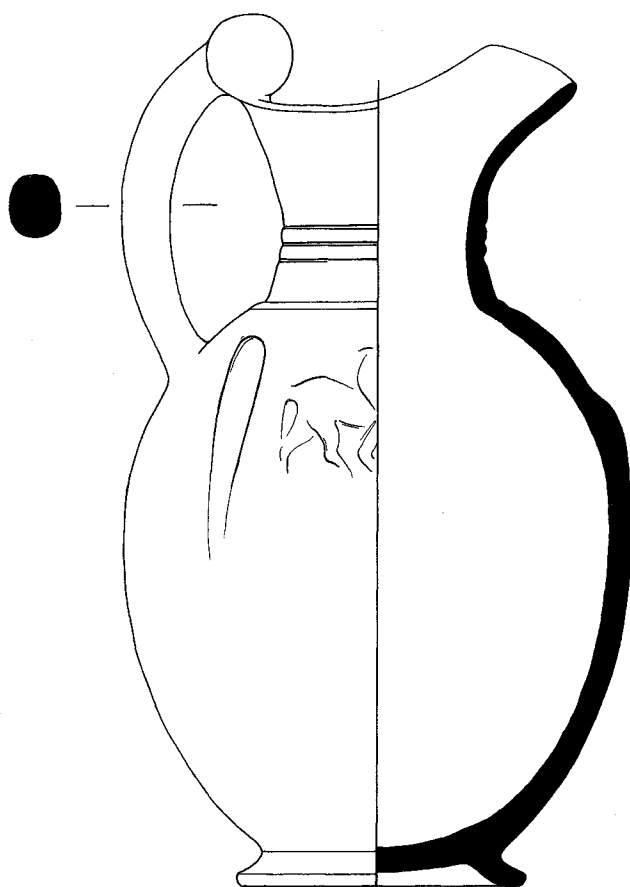


Plate 307, 1 1:3

Plate 307, 2

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 83.AE.401

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Almost exactly identical to pl. 307, 1 but with two lions flanking a single horseman (rather than two horsemen flanking a single lion) and a sharper use of incised details on the relief ornaments, especially the lions.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575–525 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 30.9 cm; maximum diameter 17.0 cm.; diameter of foot 9.8 cm. Most of foot missing. Neck and handle, broken near base of each, have been reattached. Heavily incrustated with root patterns.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 96.

COMPARANDA See pl. 307, 1. For the shape, cf. Vatican 39584 (F. Buranelli, *La Raccolta Giacinto Guglielmi* [Rome, 1989], p. 86, no. 322).

Plate 308, 1

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 81.AE.153.3

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large rotelle are decorated with bosses and incised petals (cf. pls. 305, 306, and 309, 1–3). Strap handle displays relief figure of standing female, perhaps representing the Potnia Theron as depicted on pls. 305 and 309, 1–3. Cursory incisions mark her hair (or arms?), breasts, and feet or curling hem of dress. Trefoil spout has exterior band like that on pl. 306. Neck has three parallel grooves at its narrowest point and ridge at its base. Eighteen tongues radiate from ridge to decorate shoulder. Below these are two wide horizontal bands incised with herringbone pattern. Bands form upper border of main frieze, which consists of five large vertical gadroons alternating with five palmette-and-duck motifs set vertically. This impressed motif shows two small ducks that flank palmette with three fronds; elaborate volutes unwind beneath each duck. Three horizontal grooves form lower border of main frieze. Lower belly and foot undecorated.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 29.8 cm; maximum diameter 18.5 cm; diameter of foot

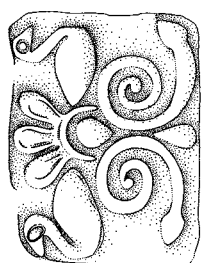
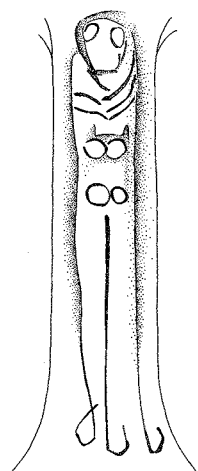


Plate 308, 1 1:2

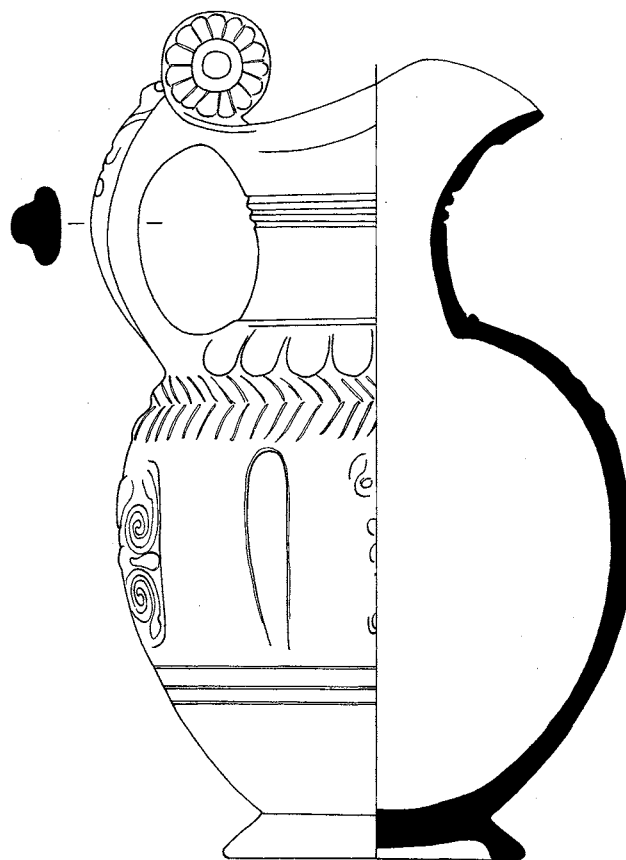


Plate 308, 1 1:3

10.8 cm. Intact, with only minor surface cracks and abrasions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA This oinochoe and its twin (pl. 308, 2) represent a shape and decorative format frequently found at Vulci and satellite communities like Poggio Buco. A very close parallel, except for the substitution of a different belly stamp, is Berkeley 8/1876, from Poggio Buco (Matteucig, pl. xx, 14). Another parallel is Beazley/Magi, p. 147, no. 79, fig. 32. The belly stamp with ducks and palmette is unusual. It appears on a large bucchero pesante column-krater, Florence 95862 (Bartoloni, p. 204, no. 12, fig. 101, pl. cxi, b-d; De Puma, "A Bucchero Pesante Column Krater in Iowa," *StEtr* 42 [1974], p. 27, fig. 2d, p. 30, pl. iv, c). On this vase, from Poggio Buco, the motif is more sensibly placed in a horizontal position.

differing only in state of preservation. They were surely made by same artist(s), as indicated by such stylistic details as incised curls at base of each handle and such technical details as precisely same shape and size of tool marks for grooves.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 29.6 cm; maximum diameter 18.1 cm; diameter of foot 11.0 cm. Chips missing from right rotella and right side of spout; some small cracks on upper handle and spout.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 308, 1.

Plate 308, 2

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 82.AE.159.3

Gift of Carlos Luis Campillo

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Vase is twin of pl. 308, 1,

Plate 309, 1–3

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 71.AE.199

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Trefoil spout accentuated with deep groove. Thick rotella have incised, radiating petals surrounding relief boss on outer faces (cf. pls. 305, 306, 308). Heavy strap handle shows standing female figure in relief with incised details indicating facial features, hair, breasts, fingers, and feet. Figure

appears to stand frontally with hands clasped over waist. She wears long hair and long dress (cf. pl. 306). Vase's neck simply ornamented with three deep horizontal grooves set at narrowest point and single ridge at base.

Series of nineteen vertically placed gadroons decorates shoulder. Robust belly presents frieze of eight stamped metopes showing lion striding to the right. Each animal's ears and eye incised; neck decorated with punch marks. Deep horizontal grooves frame upper frieze while perfunctory incisions mark bottom. Pairs of vertical grooves separate metopes. One metope, below and to left of handle, was abbreviated when artist ran out of space. Flaring foot, in two degrees, undecorated except for a deep horizontal groove; it is similar to those on the Getty chalices, pls. 314-316.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 575-550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 31.5 cm; maximum diameter 19.5 cm; diameter of foot 11.8 cm. In good condition except for small fragment missing from left rim and left rotella; left side of spout repaired.

Formerly Royal Athena Galleries; purchased by J. Eisenberg from H. Rocchi in Rome together with six other vases on Dec. 14, 1969.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The shape belongs to Batignani's Group A ("Le oinochoai di buccero pesante di tipo «chiusino»,¹ *StEtr* 33 [1965], p. 296); cf. *CVA Louvre* 23, pl. 44, 4-5, 7-8. Two almost identical oinochoai come from tombs excavated in the Osteria Necropolis at Vulci: *Vulci, Zona dell'Osteria. Scavi della Hercole* (Rome, 1966), p. 12, no. 32, fig. 1; Rizzo, pp. 142-143, no. 12, fig. 301. The identical stamp appears on close parallels for this vase in the Vatican (Beazley/Magi, pp. 146-147, no. 79, pl. 41, with other parallels) and Boston (Fairbanks, pl. 90, no. 663).

Plate 309, 4

Trefoil Oinochoe

Accession number 91.AE.44

Gift of Dr. M. C. Zimmerman

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This small oinochoe has trefoil mouth and strap-like handle enlivened with single groove running down exterior. Handle attachment, without rotelle, flat and plain. Single ridge marks narrowest point of neck; another ridge marks base of

neck. Shoulder ornament consists of series of sixteen tongues in shallow relief and outlined by incision. Widest part of belly enclosed by pair of horizontal bands separated by groove. No decoration below this point.

Bucchero pesante, probably Orvietan, about 525-500 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 17.8 cm; maximum diameter 10.9 cm; diameter of foot 6.3 cm. Portions of spout and foot have been restored; small perforation on right shoulder.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 20 (1992), p. 145, no. 17.

COMPARANDA For a slightly larger example with a lip molding, see Hayes, pp. 84-85, no. C36 (with other parallels cited); cf. Edlund, no. 42 (Chiusine?) and *CVA Parma* 2, pl. 4, 10 (Chiusine?).

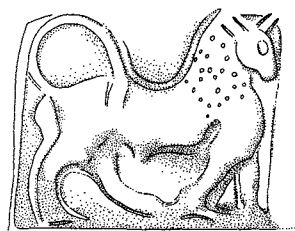


Plate 309, 1-3 1:2

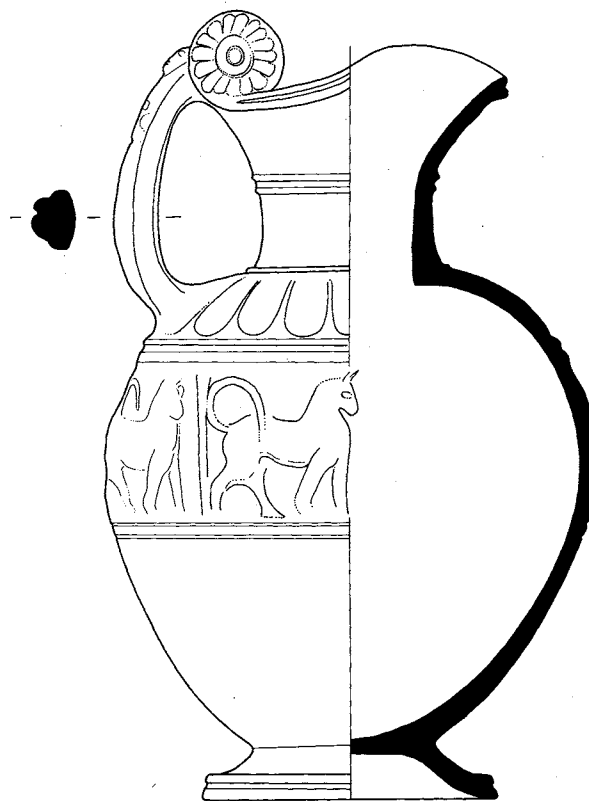
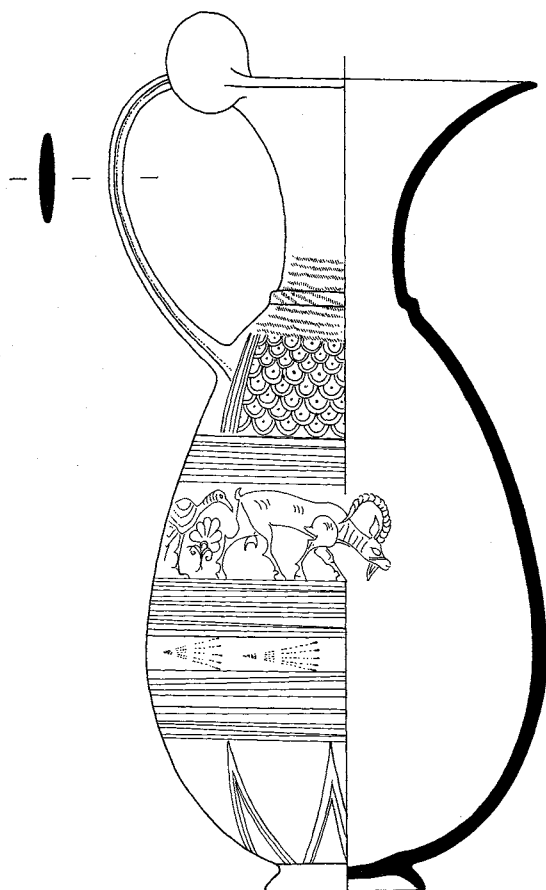


Plate 309, 1-3 1:3



Plates 310-311 1:2



Plates 310-311 1:2

Plates 310-311

Olpe

Accession number 86.AE.396

Formerly Bareiss Collection number 246 (S.82.AE.10)

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Thin-walled vessel with tall, flaring, trumpet-shaped mouth. Rotelle undecorated. Exterior of strap handle is decorated with four large vertical closed fans rendered with seven to nine lines of dots. In addition, at top of handle where it joins rim is horizontal row of four tiny fans rendered with three or four lines. These fan motifs are bordered at sides and bottom by three to five parallel rows of rouletted diagonals. Some rouletting also appears below rotelle.

Large torus molding forms transition between neck and shoulder. Neck decorated with four horizontal rouletted bands at base; torus has series of similar diagonal rouletted lines. More rouletted lines frame top and sides of shoulder panel, which consists of an elab-

orate series of compass-drawn scale patterns. Rectangular area under handle attachment blank.

Simple incised horizontal lines divide belly into three friezes: animal procession at top; row of thirteen (extant) horizontal closed fans; eight rays at base. Foot undecorated. Of these three friezes, only the first requires more complete description. Except for three creatures, animal procession moves from left to right. Beginning under handle, we see four large birds of apparently the same aquatic species. Two small rosettes appear above first bird, while stylized plant grows in front of fourth. Next comes grazing goat. Small stick plant separates goat from leaping feline with bird perched on its back. Feline appears to be attacking large boar depicted at front of vase. Next area damaged but portions of another large animal remain. These show muzzle and hind leg of what is almost certainly another feline moving to left. Behind this creature is another large animal of undetermined type (head is feline but note the short tail) with large bird perched on its neck.

Bucchero sottile, about 640-620 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 22.7 cm; height to rim 21.2 cm; diameter 11.2 cm; diameter of mouth 9.9 cm; diameter of foot 4.2 cm. Height of animal frieze 2.6 cm. Reconstructed from several large fragments. Large area missing from left front belly; smaller lacunae on various parts of lower belly friezes. Rotelle are partly restored. Fine burnish marks are visible over much of original surface.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The Etruscans copied the olpe shape from Corinthian prototypes beginning ca. 650 B.C. The Getty example belongs to Rasmussen's type 1 (pp. 88-89, pl. 21), and its design is very close to Corinthian olpai. Minor changes include the thin neck and the usual replacement of round rotelle with small triangular projections (not followed here).

An excellent parallel for the shape, decorative format, and several specific motifs is the bucchero olpe in Hannover, Kestner Museum 1963.21 (see F. Hiller, "Beiträge zur figürlich geritzten Bucchero-keramik," in *Marburger Winckelmannsprogramm* [1965], pp. 16-29, especially 21, no. 8 and pls. 8-9; Gran Aymerich, p. 228, no. 180001; Bonamici, p. 71, no. 102, with bibli-

ography). This olpe is so close to ours that both must come from the same workshop, if not artist. However, in their discussions of the Hannover olpe, both Bonamici (pp. 72–74) and Gran Aymerich (pp. 253–254, 294) question its authenticity because some of its stylistic and iconographic features are unusual. At the same time, they seem to be impressed by its technical refinement and elegance. The unusual features, some of which also appear on a third bucchero vase acquired about the same time by the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen, inv. H 93a [(H.I.N. 497); see pls. 302–303], include the scale pattern and certain details of the animal frieze. A minor detail may be significant in this regard: the scales on the Getty olpe are made with two concentric arcs, but on the Hannover and Copenhagen vases they are made with three. For additional discussion of scale patterns on bucchero olpai, see Camporeale 1991, pp. 100–101, no. 89; Rasmussen, p. 80, s.v. “type 3e,” for a matched pair of oinochoai from Tarquinia. Obviously, these idiosyncracies may simply indicate a distinctive artistic hand; the problem is whether the hand is ancient or modern. The results of thermoluminescence tests, recently carried out on this vase and pls. 302–303, are discussed under pls. 302–303.

Plate 312

Olpe with high handle

Accession number 81.AE.153.4.1

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Small jug has a distinctive tall neck with outcurved rim. Spaced equally about neck's center are five bosses framed by two pairs of deep horizontal grooves. Incised zigzag appears at base of neck and top of shoulder. Tall strap handle is topped by boss, and another boss is applied, off-center, at inner base of handle. Incised zigzags flank vertical line on handle's inner face; there is no decoration on handle's outer surface. Handle's attachment to neck terminates in small, vestigial rotelle. Except for these rotelle, this handle is almost identical to those on pl. 325, 1, a kantharos. Ovoid belly and small, low foot undecorated.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height to rim 15.7 cm; maximum height 21.6 cm; maximum diameter 12.1 cm; diameter of mouth 9.8 cm; diameter of foot 6.6 cm. Handle rejoined from several fragments. Small chip missing from foot. Surface finely burnished.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The shape is related to a large group of small olpai with less cylindrical necks commonly produced in bucchero. The type is indigenous to Italy and seems influenced by metal prototypes. For the type in general, see Ramage, pp. 31–32 and Rasmussen, pp. 89–92. Such olpai were classified by Gsell (p. 453, “form 77”), who listed eight examples. Others from the Vulci area: Beazley/Magi, pl. 40, no. 55 (dimensions identical to ours); *CVA British Museum* 7, pl. 21, 22; *CVA Parma* 2, pl. 5, 5; *CVA Robinson Coll.* 1, pl. 35, 5. The tall, delicate handle with small rotelle and decorative bosses is particularly suggestive of metal origins. For similar bosses, compare pl. 325, 1.

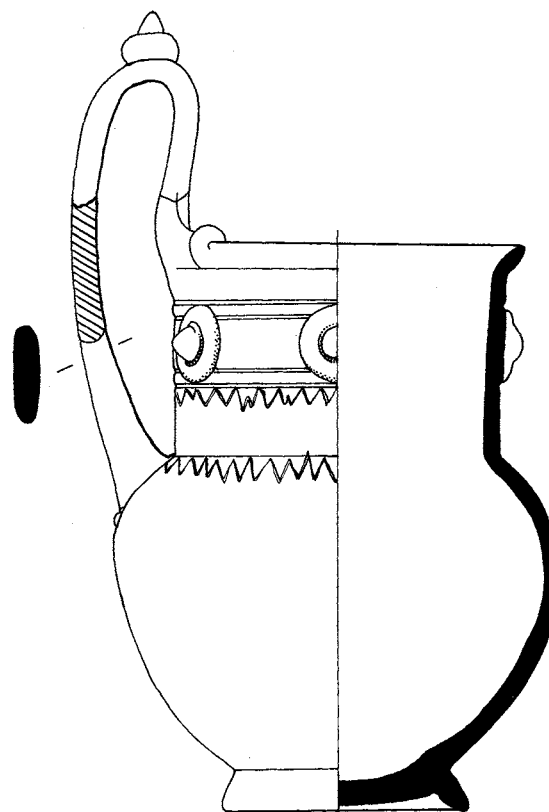


Plate 312 1:2

Plate 313, 1–2

Tripod Chalice

Accession number 71.AE.328

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Chalice is almost identical to pl. 313, 3–4. Flaring bowl decorated simply with pair of incised horizontals just below rim, another pair of deeper grooves at middle, and bold diamond-shaped notches at carination. Small mesomphalos with twenty-eight radiating grooves ornaments bowl's floor. Three strap-like struts rise from flat ring base to support this bowl. Each strut joins bowl just below carination and is decorated with shallow relief design impressed on exterior. Relief shows two rectangular

panels, each containing winged quadruped, perhaps winged horse or griffin, which moves upward toward bowl. Flat ring base undecorated.

Bucchero pesante, possibly Caeretan, about 600–575 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 17.8 cm; diameter of bowl 17.0 cm; diameter of ring base 16.4 cm. Rejoined from several large fragments. One section of ring base between two struts missing. Several small fragments missing from bowl. Some deep scratches on bowl's interior and exterior.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA This vase is a member of a large group of bucchero chalices whose supports are either decorated with stamped figures or modelled caryatids. For the type in general, see Capecchi/Gunnella, especially pl. VIII, for *à jour* examples related to the Getty chalices. Compare *CVA Villa Giulia* 1, pl. 2, 7–8. It is difficult to localize the type because related examples occur at a va-

riety of sites (Capecchi/Gunnella, pp. 87–94). But if one examines the same winged quadruped as it appears on other vase shapes, especially the handles of Nikosthenic amphorae, one site predominates: Caere. On these handles, see R. De Puma, *Etruscan and Villanovan Pottery* (Iowa City, 1971), no. 31; M. Verzár, "Eine Gruppe etruskischer Bandhenkelamphoren," *AntK* 16 (1973), pp. 45–56, especially 51–52; Gran Aymerich, pp. 217–300, especially 241 and fig. 4; *CVA Fogg Museum* 1, pl. 29, 16; *CVA Louvre* 20, pls. 22, 29–34; Camporeale 1991, p. 124, no. 115.

Plate 313, 3–4

Tripod Chalice

Accession number 71.AE.329

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This chalice is the twin of pl. 313, 1–2.

Bucchero pesante, possibly Caeretan, about 600–575 B.C.

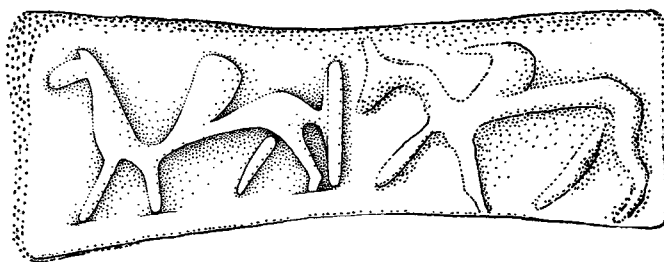


Plate 313, 1–2 1:1

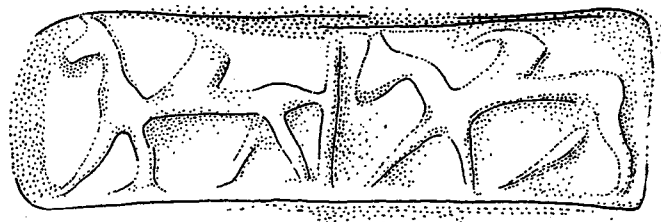


Plate 313, 3–4 1:1

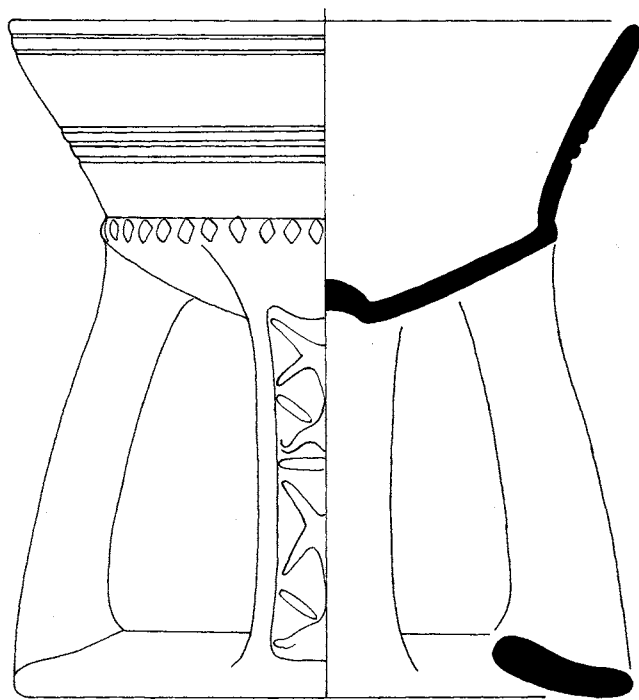


Plate 313, 1–2 1:2

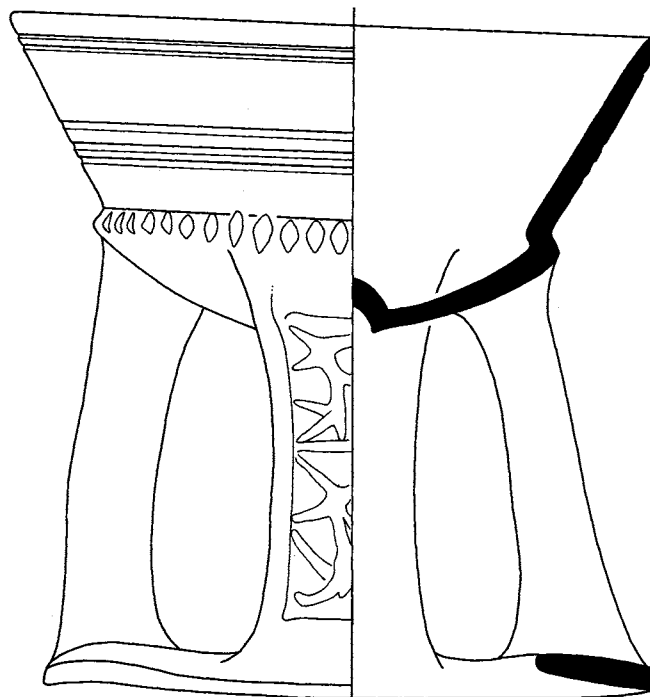


Plate 313, 3–4 1:2

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 18.1 cm; diameter 17.1 cm; diameter of ring base as restored 16.5 cm. Two sections of ring base missing. Upper third of one strut restored. Several small chips missing from bowl's rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 313, 1-2.

Plate 314

Chalice "a cilindretto"

Accession number 71.AE.330

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Shape of chalice's bowl is similar to those of the tripod chalices, pl. 313, but is supported by a single stem and flaring foot. Bowl's interior undecorated. On the exterior is a frieze created by impressing a carved cylinder seal into the clay. Frieze shows grazing stag, griffin, panther, and winged sphinx all moving to the right. Design repeated almost three times; lack of space forced artist to combine parts of sphinx and panther on third roll of seal. Horizontal groove frames top of frieze. Below carination marked with tiny diamond-shaped notches, chalice undecorated. Stem has single, sharp ring near top; foot's edge deeply grooved to create two torus moldings.

Bucchero pesante, Tarquinian, about 580-570 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 13.1 cm; diameter 15.4 cm; diameter of foot 10.9 cm. Height of frieze 2.4 cm. Rejoined from fragments; triangular fragment missing from rim. Several cracks and small chips on bowl and foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

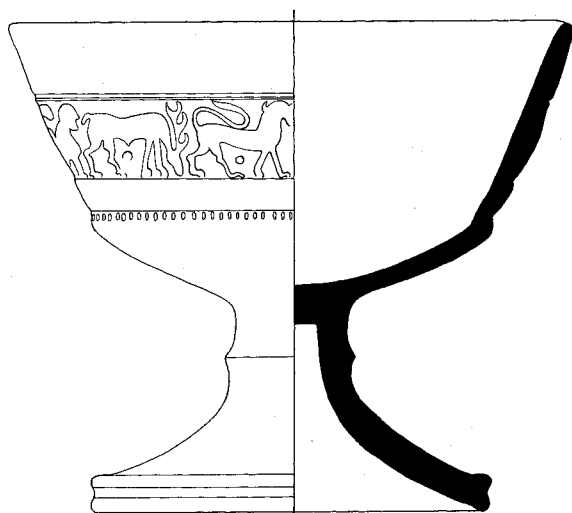


Plate 314 1:2

COMPARANDA This distinctive chalice type with the identical impressed frieze (Camporeale's Frieze 1) occurs on at least six examples from Tarquinia. For a list, see Camporeale, "I bucheri a cilindretto di fabbrica tarquiniese," *StEtr* 40 (1972), pp. 115-149, especially 118-123 and pls. XXXIII-IV. For a chalice with similar profile, see p. 121, fig. 1.

Plate 315

Chalice "a cilindretto"

Accession number 71.AE.331

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Almost identical to pl. 314 but with four complete rolls of the seal and a cursory scallop incised above impressed frieze. There is an additional (second) ring just above foot, which is also shorter and has a less pronounced groove than feet of pls. 314 or 316.

Bucchero pesante, Tarquinian, about 580-570 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 13.8 cm; diameter 15.7 cm; diameter of foot 9.9 cm. Height of impressed frieze 2.4 cm. Rejoined from numerous fragments; small triangular fragment missing from lower portion of bowl. Surface worn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 314.

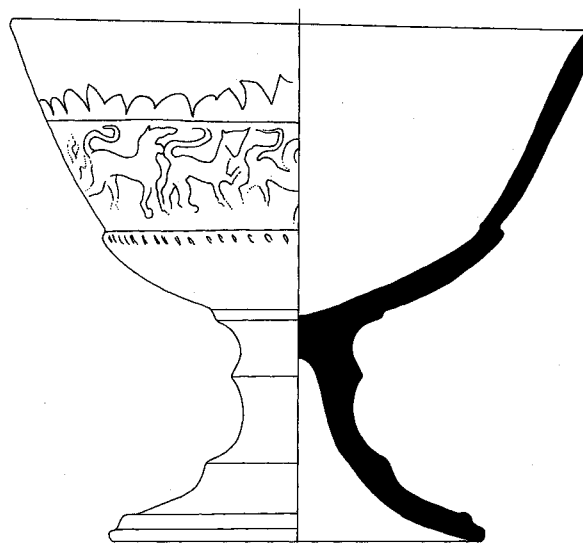


Plate 315 1:2

Plate 316

Chalice "a cilindretto"

Accession number 71.AE.332

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 315 but without incised scallop design and with only three complete rolls of the seal, producing abbreviated griffin.

Bucchero pesante, Tarquinian, about 580–570 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 12.5 cm; diameter 15.5 cm; diameter of foot 11.0 cm. Height of impressed frieze 2.4 cm. Rejoined from several fragments. Small chips and fragments missing from bowl and foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See comments for pl. 314.

Plate 317, 1

Tall Chalice

Accession number 81.AE.153.10

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large bowl of chalice is supported by tall, slender stem and flaring foot. Three parallel grooves decorate bowl's exterior. Sharp, unnotched carination and ring molding at top of stem. Robust grooved ring near stem's bottom creates distinctive pedestal-like base. Stem hollow; foot trumpet-shaped.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575–550 B.C.

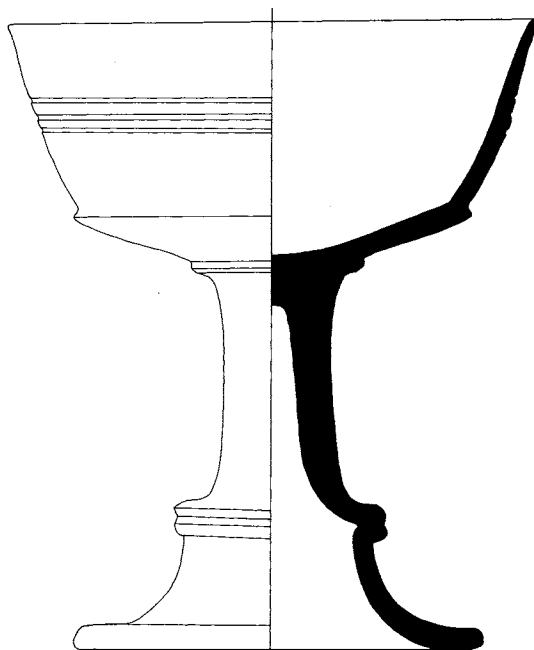


Plate 317, 1 1:2

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 16.5 cm; diameter 14.1 cm; diameter of foot 10.9 cm. Intact and in excellent condition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Numerous examples of this type of chalice have been discovered at Vulci and have long been associated with that site. The Getty pair corresponds to Gsell's "form 120" (pp. 473–474). An excellent parallel comes from the Osteria Necropolis at Vulci: Rizzo 145, no. 27, fig. 308. For other parallels, see Beazley/Magi, no. 23, pl. 38; Riccioni/Falconi Amorelli, nos. 40, 49–50; Rizzo, p. 141, no. 4, fig. 298.

Plate 317, 2

Tall Chalice

Accession number 82.AE.145.3

Gift of Richard Basler

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 317, 1, but with slightly narrower shelf at base of stem.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575–550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 16.4 cm; diameter 14.1 cm; diameter of foot 11.2 cm. Intact and in excellent condition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 317, 1.

Plate 317, 3

Short Chalice

Accession number 91.AE.43

Gift of Dr. M. C. Zimmerman

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Standard chalice with unnotched carination and short foot. Only ornament consists of two faintly incised parallel lines on bowl's exterior.

Bucchero normale, about 575–550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 8.2 cm; diameter 12.7 cm; diameter of foot 6.1 cm. Minor restorations to bowl and foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 20 (1992), p. 145, no. 16.

COMPARANDA The chalice belongs to Rasmussen's type 3a and Ramage's type 4C, which has a wide

diffusion and spans the period from ca. 625 to 550 B.C. and probably later. For discussion of the diffusion of this type, see *CVA Budapest* 1, p. 28, no. 8; Coen, p. 91, pl. VII, b–c. The shape is frequent at Vulci and its environs. Examples from Poggio Buco include: Bartoloni, p. 91, no. 59, pl. LII, a; p. 92, no. 60, pl. LII, b; nine additional examples on pl. LXXVI; Florence 95699 (p. 126, no. 79, pl. LXXVII, a, which is almost identical in size); Pellegrini, p. 95, nos. 305–306. For other examples, see Rizzo, p. 157, nos. 12–17, fig. 342 (from Vulci); Camporeale 1991, p. 118, no. 106.

Plate 318, 1

Fluted Chalice

Accession number 81.AE.153.9

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This is the first of four almost identical chalices (see pl. 318, 2–4). Wall of chalice's bowl undulates to form sixteen flutes; vertical channels between each flute are sharply delineated on exterior. Below sharp, unnotched carination, chalice is more conventional and resembles pl. 317, 1–2. Pronounced ring at top of tall stem and two more rings, separated by deep groove, at base. Foot trumpet-shaped. No incised or stamped decoration.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 18.3 cm; diameter 14.6–15 cm; diameter of foot 9.9 cm. Intact but with small chip on rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Bucchero chalices with distinctive fluted walls were popular products during the first half of the sixth century B.C. at a number of Etruscan sites. For general discussions of the type, see *StEtr* 9 (1953), p. 314; 33 (1965), p. 436, nos. 131–133; 35 (1967), p. 489, nos. 4–5. It is likely that the inspiration for fluted chalices came from metalwork. See discussion by Beazley/Magi, pp. 124–125 and Camporeale 1970, p. 39, n. 2. For undecorated examples with the same profile and approximate size as the four Getty chalices, see a dozen chalices from Poggio Buco: Matteucig, pl. XXI, nos. 10–11; *StEtr* 37 (1969), pl. LXII, d; Bartoloni, pls. LIII, c–f; LXXVIII, f; LXXIX, a–b; Pellegrini, pp. 93–94, nos. 299–300. Related examples without precise provenance include: *CVA Sevres* 1, pl. 28, 10; Camporeale 1991, p. 120, no. 109; G. Zampieri, *Ceramica greca, etrusca e italiana del Museo Civico di Padova* 2 (Rome, 1991), pp. 288–289, no. 350.

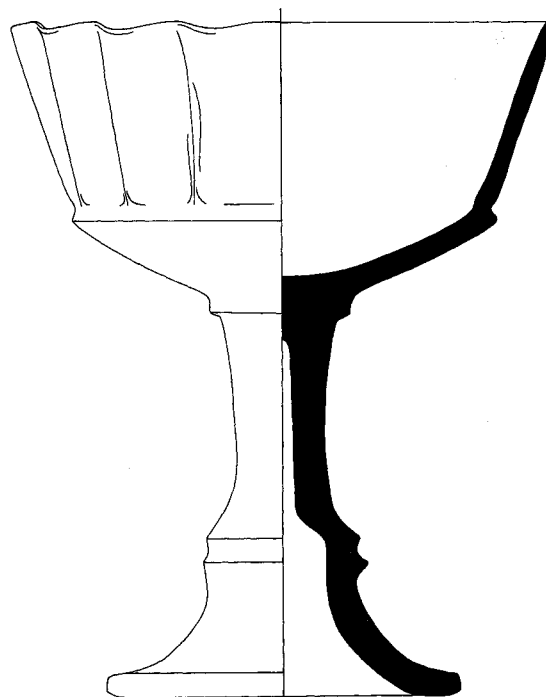


Plate 318, 1 1:2

Plate 318, 2

Fluted Chalice

Accession number 83.AE.402

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 318, 1 but with seventeen flutes.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 18.7 cm; rim diameter 14.8–15.2 cm; diameter of foot 9.9 cm. Intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 96.

COMPARANDA See pl. 318, 1.

Plate 318, 3

Fluted Chalice

Accession number 83.AE.403

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 318, 1–2 but with fifteen flutes.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 18.3 cm; rim diameter 14.6–14.9 cm; diameter of foot 9.8 cm. Intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 96.

COMPARANDA See pl. 318, 1.

Plate 318, 4

Fluted Chalice

Accession number 82.AE.159.2

Gift of Carlos Luis Campillo

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 318, 1–2 but with fifteen flutes.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 18.8 cm; rim diameter 14.8 cm; diameter of foot 10.1 cm. Intact; small chip on rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 318, 1.

Plate 319, 1

Shallow Chalice

Accession number 81.AE.153.8

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Chalice's shallow bowl has in-turned lip, which produces slight interior ledge suitable for lid. Three deep grooves decorate exterior and form frieze-like background for four plastic human heads equally disposed around lip. These have crudely outlined features and incised hair. They probably depict male faces.

A heavy ring forms the transition between bowl and tall stem. Stem's lower half is ornamented with series of eight deep horizontal grooves. Foot flares in typical trumpet shape.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 14.0 cm; diameter 12.8 cm; diameter of foot 9.3 cm. Height of applied heads 2.2 cm. Intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Several chalices of this distinctive type come from the Vulci area. From Poggio Buco: Donati 1967, p. 626, nos. 1–2; Matteucig, pl. XXI, 13; Bartoloni, pl. LIV, a–c (taller and with bosses as well as plastic heads); pl. LXXIX, c–d (d is closest to our example); Pellegrini, pp. 94–95, nos. 301–304. From Pitigliano: Donati 1967, p. 630, nos. 46, 48–49; pl. CXXIX, a–b. From Orbetello: Donati 1967, p. 626, nos. 3–4. Without archaeological context: Jucker, p. 195, no. 255. The applied heads belong to Donati's Vulci

“Group B” (p. 629). The applied heads on Grosseto 96 from Pitigliano (Donati 1967, pl. CXXXI, d) are almost identical to those on the Getty pair.

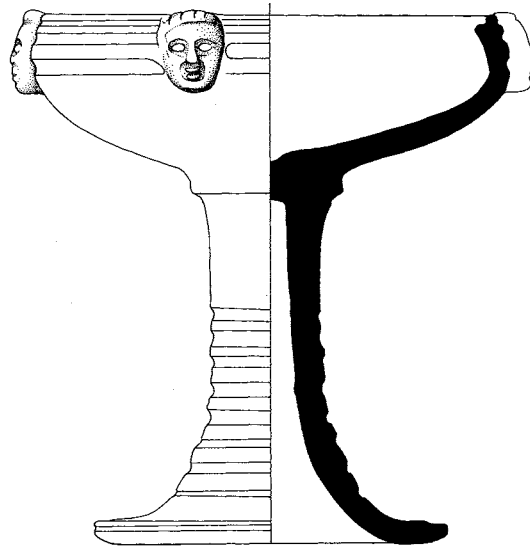


Plate 319, 1 1:2

Plate 319, 2

Shallow Chalice

Accession number 83.AE.404

Gift of John Saxon

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 319, 1.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 13.7 cm; diameter 12.8 cm; diameter of foot 9.2 cm. Height of applied heads 2.2–2.3 cm. Intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 96.

COMPARANDA See pl. 319, 1.

Plate 319, 3

Shallow Chalice

Accession number 81.AE.153.7

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This chalice and its twin are variants of the pair shown in pl. 319, 1–2. Here the bowl is slightly shallower, the stem has fewer and shallower grooves, there are only two parallel grooves on the lip's decorative frieze, and most discernible, the four applied heads represent females with long hair rather than males.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 12.1 cm; diameter 11.2 cm; diameter of foot 9.1 cm. Height of applied heads 2.6–2.7 cm. Intact with slight chip on foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See comments for pl. 319, 1. An excellent parallel for these heads (Donati's Vulci "Group A") is Grosseto 1631 (Florence 91760) from Poggio Buco (Donati 1967, p. 626, no. 1, pl. cxxx, a).



Plate 319, 3 1:1

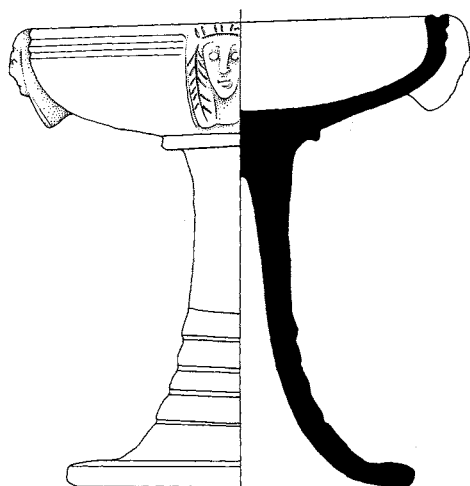


Plate 319, 3 1:2

Plate 319, 4

Shallow Chalice

Accession number 82.AE.159.1

Gift of Carlos Luis Campillo

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Identical to pl. 319, 3.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550–540 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 12.0 cm; diameter 11.7 cm; diameter of foot 9.2 cm. Height of applied heads 2.4–2.6 cm. Intact with slight crack on foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 319, 1–3.

Plate 320, 1–2

Fragmentary Chalice

Accession number 93.AE.11.1

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large bowl of chalice supported by flaring, trumpet-shaped foot similar to the fragmentary example, pl. 321, 9–10. Similar bowl fragments are pl. 320, 3–5. A band of three parallel grooves decorates lower exterior of bowl. Above and below band are series of fan motifs: open vertical fans alternate with closed vertical fans in upper zone; closed horizontal fans pointing left occupy lower zone. Below this is a deeply notched carination. Transition between bowl and stem marked by pronounced ring molding. Stem is hollow. Series of obscure lines on stem may depict bodies of two dolphins leaping to the left.

Bucchero pesante, possibly Caeretan, about 550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 14.5 cm; restored diameter ca. 14.0 cm; diameter of foot 11.5 cm. Reconstructed from eleven fragments. Much of surface heavily abraded or chipped; a few minor fragments missing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The chalice belongs to Rasmussen's type 2d and Ramage's type 4C. Examples of this type are normally not decorated with both open and closed fans. Although leaping dolphins are frequently represented in tomb paintings and on painted pottery, a precise parallel for this sort of decoration on bucchero has not been located.

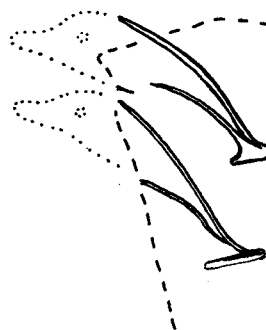


Plate 320, 1–2 1:1

Plate 320, 3

Chalice or Kantharos Bowl Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.4

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Large bowl fragment of chalice or kantharos preserving rim, carination, and part

of floor. Rim decorated with two friezes of rouletted fan motifs separated by series of three horizontal grooves. Closed fans, consisting of four or five rows of dots, point left. Five fans are extant in upper frieze; five and part of a sixth appear in lower frieze. Carination notched.

Bucchero, about 600–575 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 6.5 by 10.8 cm. Restored diameter 15.0 cm. Fragmentary; small chips on rim.

COMPARANDA Although the particular configuration of this fragment makes it impossible to be certain, the size and decorative format (especially the horizontal grooves) indicate it is most likely the bowl of a standard chalice of Rasmussen's type 2d (pp. 98–99, pls. 27–28) and Ramage's type 4C. It is unusual because it has two closed fan friezes; normally, only an upper fan frieze appears on this type, and if two friezes occur, the top frieze usually shows open fans. For related examples, see Hayes 72, no. C14. Perhaps the trumpet-shaped base (pl. 321, 9–10) belongs to this fragment.

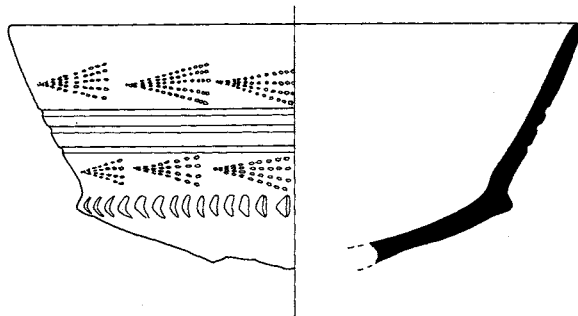


Plate 320, 3 1:2

Plate 320, 4

Chalice or Kantharos Bowl Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.5

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Similar to previous fragment. Bowl rim also has fan frieze (only two closed fans are preserved) and similar series of three horizontal grooves, but there is no lower fan frieze, and only a tiny portion of carination remains. Fans are more delicately rouletted and profile is also slightly more refined and thinner.

Bucchero, about 600–575 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 6.0 by 6.2 cm. Restored diameter 16.0 cm. Fragmentary.

COMPARANDA See pl. 320, 3.

Plate 320, 5

Chalice or Kantharos Bowl Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.20

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Two joining fragments of bowl rim decorated at exterior lip with three incised parallel lines. No other ornament is preserved.

Bucchero, about 600–575 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 4.6 by 6.8 cm. Restored diameter 14.0 cm. Fragmentary.

COMPARANDA Enough of this fragment remains to show that bowl was probably not decorated with rouletted fans. Design format and size indicates that it most likely belongs to a chalice of Rasmussen's type 2d and Ramage's type 4C. See pl. 320, 1–4.

Plate 320, 6

Chalice or Kantharos Rim Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.22

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 2.6 by 3.1 cm. Restored diameter 15.0 cm.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

Plate 320, 7

Chalice or Kantharos Rim Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.29

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 0.9 by 4.2 cm. Restored diameter 16.0 cm. This fragment preserves a tiny vestige of the handle attachment.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

Plate 321, 1–2

Two Similar Chalice or Kantharos Bowl Fragments

Accession number 79.AE.23.6–7

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT These two small fragments probably belong to the same chalice or kantharos. Each preserves portion of notched carination of a type similar to that on a previous fragment (pl. 320, 3) but of a more delicate nature. No decoration.

Buccherio, about 600–575 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 3.4 by 4.0 cm and 3.0 by 4.5 cm, respectively. Restored diameter at carination, about 12.0 cm. Fragmentary.

Plate 321, 3

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.8

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT This fragment and those in pl. 321, 4–8 preserve parts of related but different strap handles from kantharoi or kyathoi. Pl. 321, 3–7 is allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288. Only 321, 5 and 6 preserve any vestige of ornament. All six fragments are worn and have old breaks. Pl. 321, 8 had, in modern times, been integrated into a missing portion of the handle of pl. 312, but it does not belong to that olpe and was recently removed. It is included in this group because it is similar to the other fragments in type; however, it was not associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287–288.

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved height 3.7 cm; preserved width 1.5 cm.

Plate 321, 4

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.9

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT See description of pl. 321, 3.

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved height 4.8 cm. Preserved width 2.2 cm.

Plate 321, 5

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.10

DIMENSIONS AND ORNAMENT Maximum preserved height 2.0 cm. Preserved width 2.7 cm. Fragment has vestiges of two incised pairs of parallel lines on bottom exterior. Such incised ornament is characteristic of the exterior handle surface on buccherio spiral amphoriskoi, and this fragment may belong to pl. 301, 1–3; see Rasmussen's type 1b, p. 70 and Ramage's types 1B and 1C. For discussion of handle ornament on this type of vase, see also *CVA Louvre* 20, p. 46, no. C 509. See **SHAPE AND ORNAMENT**, pl. 321, 3.

Plate 321, 6

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.45

DIMENSIONS AND ORNAMENT Maximum preserved height 2.9 cm. Preserved width 2.8 cm. Fragment preserves vestiges of two incised lines on left exterior surface at bottom of handle. Incised decoration may indicate that this is a handle fragment of a Rasmussen type 1b spiral amphoriskos (see previous entry), but sharper curve at base seems more consistent with handles of kyathoi or kantharoi. See **SHAPE AND ORNAMENT**, pl. 321, 3.

Plate 321, 7

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.51

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT See description of pl. 321, 3.

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved height 2.2 cm. Preserved width 2.8 cm.

Plate 321, 8

Chalice or Kantharos Handle Fragment

Accession number 81.AE.153.4.2

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT See description of pl. 321, 3.

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved height 3.3 cm. Preserved width 2.4 cm.

Plate 321, 9-10

Trumpet-Shaped Chalice Base

Accession number 79.AE.23.19

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Flaring chalice base consisting of six joining fragments. Broken hollow stem gently flares to large, flat rim with slightly upturned edge. There is no decoration.

Bucchero, about 600-550 B.C.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved height 5.6 cm. Restored diameter 12.8 cm. Fragmentary.

COMPARANDA Without the complete stem of this base it is impossible to place it precisely. However, it is likely an example of the most common types of bucchero chalices, Rasmussen's type 2c or 2d (pp. 97-99, pl. 27). It is possible that it belongs to the bowl fragment, pl. 320, 3, because both fragments are of the same fabric, have similar surface characteristics, and were acquired at the same time.

Plate 322, 1-3

Undecorated Base Fragments

Accession number 79.AE.23.12.1-3

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Three tiny fragments of the same fabric and appearance that probably belong to the same foot but do not join. Maximum preserved lengths 2.4, 2.1, and 2.8 cm, respectively. Restored diameter 10.0 cm.

Plate 322, 4

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.13

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum preserved dimensions 1.7 by 6.2 cm. Restored diameter 12.0 cm. Pl. 322, 4 and 6, due to their similar fabric and appearance, may belong to the same vase.

Plate 322, 5

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.14

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 1.4 by 4.7 cm. Restored diameter 14.0 cm.

Plate 322, 6

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.15

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.9 by 6.2 cm. Restored diameter 12.0 cm. See description of pl. 322, 4.

Plate 322, 7

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.16

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.1 by 7.2 cm. Restored diameter 12.0 cm.

Plate 322, 8

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.17

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.1 by 4.8 cm. Restored diameter 14.0 cm.

Plate 322, 9

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.18

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 1.9 by 3.8 cm. Restored diameter 10.0 cm.

Plate 322, 10

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.21

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.6 by 3.8 cm. Not possible to estimate original diameter.

Plate 322, 11

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.24

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.5 by 4.3 cm. Restored diameter 14.0 cm.

Plate 322, 12

Undecorated Base Fragments

Accession number 79.AE.23.53

DIMENSIONS Two joining fragments. Maximum preserved dimensions 2.1 by 9.2 cm. Restored diameter 13.0 cm. Pls. 322, 12 and 13 probably belong to the same vase.

Plate 322, 13

Undecorated Base Fragment

Accession number 79.AE.23.52

DIMENSIONS Maximum preserved dimensions 2.8 by 4.5 cm. Restored diameter 13.0 cm. Pls. 322, 12 and 13 probably belong to the same vase.

Plate 322, 14-15

Undecorated Base Fragments

Accession number 79.AE.23.44.1-2

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Very little remains of the original surfaces of these two small fragments. They probably belong to the same foot but do not join. Maximum preserved dimensions 1.0 by 3.0 cm and 1.3 by 2.5 cm, respectively. Not possible to estimate original diameter.

Allegedly associated with the stamnoid kraters, pls. 287-288.

COMPARANDA It is difficult to pinpoint the types of vases to which these fragments originally belonged because they are so small and come from the least telling part of the foot. Given their profiles and reconstructed diameters, it is likely that many, if not most, once belonged to bucchero chalices, Rasmussen's types 2a-e, pls. 27-28, and Ramage's types 4A-D, and some may have been the bases of kantharoi, Rasmussen's type 3d, pl. 31. For other relevant examples, see Coen, pls. vi, e-f; vii, a; xxv, c-f; and xxvi, b-c. The chronology of these types ranges from ca. 625 to 550 B.C.

Plate 323, 1-2

Stemmed Kyathos

Accession number 81.AE.153.5

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Wide lip of this kyathos incised with a cursory zigzag enclosed by horizontal lines. On interior, two roughly parallel incised lines run around lip and up strap handle. This handle, the most elaborate part of vase, topped by a boss from which emanate, on either side, modelled swan heads with incised eyes. Below inner swan head is small incised circle enclosing seven radiating lines. On exterior, handle's base terminates in ridge ornamented with incised diagonals. Handle has one strut. Small ring marks transition between undecorated bowl and flaring foot. This vase is the twin of pl. 323, 3-4.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575-550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 15.4 cm; height to rim 9.0 cm; diameter 12.5 cm; diameter of foot 6.6 cm. Intact; some minor flaking. Finely burnished surface.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The shape belongs to Rasmussen's type 4b (p. 115) and is probably influenced by Greek "Ionic" cups, which have similar bowl profiles and pronounced lips. Most examples have been dated to the middle of the sixth century B.C., but a kyathos of similar shape but with a more elaborate handle has been excavated at Murlo/Poggio Civitate in a context dated ca. 620-580 B.C. See E. Nielsen and K. Phillips, in S. Stopponi, ed., *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* (Milan, 1985), pp. 80-81, no. 74. This seems to indicate that the gen-

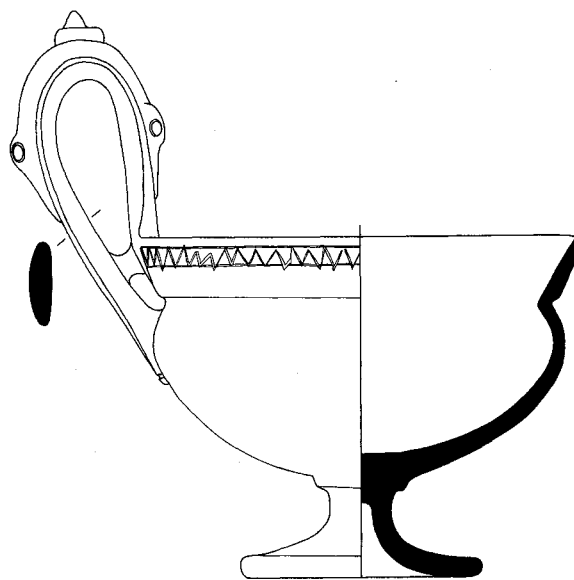


Plate 323, 1-2 1:2

eral shape for such kyathoi appears sporadically at an earlier date than the majority of examples with standardized (and simpler) handles.

There are several good bucchero parallels for pl. 323, 1-4, some of which include a modelled human head attached to the inner base of the handle (cf. pl. 324): Mingazzini, pl. 6, 11; Fairbanks, pl. 88, 656; *CVA British Museum* 7, pl. 19, 5; *Cat. Folio Fine Art* (London, 1971), no. 21; *Fortuna Antikenkatalog* (Zurich, 1979), no. 8; Jucker, p. 192, no. 249. For parallels excavated at or near Vulci: P. Guzzo, "La collezione etrusca del Museo Nazionale di Atene," *StEtr* 37 (1969), p. 296, no. 31, pl. LXIII; De Puma, p. 46, no. VC 36, pl. 13, b-c; Rizzo, p. 98, nos. 36-37, fig. 177; 135-136, nos. 14-15, fig. 279; 142-143, nos. 9-10, fig. 300.

Plate 323, 3-4

Stemmed Kyathos

Accession number 82.AE.145.2

Gift of Richard Basler

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Twin of pl. 323, 1-2 except for grouping of parallel lines above (rather than framing) zigzag on exterior lip and slightly different design under interior swan's head at base of handle.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575-550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 15.2 cm; height to rim 9.1 cm; diameter 12.3 cm; diameter of foot 6.6 cm. Bowl poorly rejoined; several small fragments missing from rim and foot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 323, 1-2.

Plate 324, 1-2

Kyathos with low foot

Accession number 81.AE.153.2

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Deep bowl of this kyathos has slightly outcurving lip and is supported on small, low foot. No carination. Thin strap handle has small strut at rim level and is decorated with boss at apex (cf. pls. 312, 323, and 325, 1). Emanating from boss are two swan-heads in very low relief; that on exterior is attenuated and perhaps represents plant rather than bird. Three incised horizontal lines appear above and below inner head, and its eyes are incised circles. At inner base of

handle is finely modelled human head. Lightly incised zigzag appears on exterior lip just above deep horizontal groove that marks change of curve from lip to bowl.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550-525 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 14.1 cm; height to rim 6.8 cm; diameter 9.3 cm; diameter of foot 5.1 cm. Height of applied head 1.9 cm. Intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA This well-known kyathos type (Gsell's "form 81;" the shape is closely related to Rasmussen's type 1h [p. 113] but without the carination) is frequently associated with Vulci and may have been made there. Good parallels for the Getty kyathos are Beazley/Magi, no. 35, pl. 40; *CVA Kassel* 2, pl. 66, 7; Hayes, p. 78, no. C26. Several examples cited as parallels in Beazley/Magi (p. 129) belong, in fact, to a related type where the bowl is carinated and a bird replaces the handle-boss. See also Mingazzini, pl. 6, 7; *CVA Brussels* 2, pl. 4, 1; *Cat. Folio Fine Art* (London, 1971), no. 20. These are close to Rasmussen's types 1f-g.

This type of kyathos was imitated by Nikosthenes and other Attic potters in the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. apparently to satisfy the Etruscan market (see T. Rasmussen, "Etruscan Shapes in Attic Pottery," *AntK* 28 [1985], pp. 33-39, esp. 35-36 with additional bibliography). Their black-figure versions often retain the distinctive plastic bosses and heads: Beazley/Magi, pp. 52, 129. The shape also appears in Etruscan black-figure: Sieveking/Hackl, nos. 979-980, pl. 43. The plastic head on the Getty pair is identical to Donati 1967, p. 630, nos. 51-53 and Camporeale 1991, p. 134, no. 132.

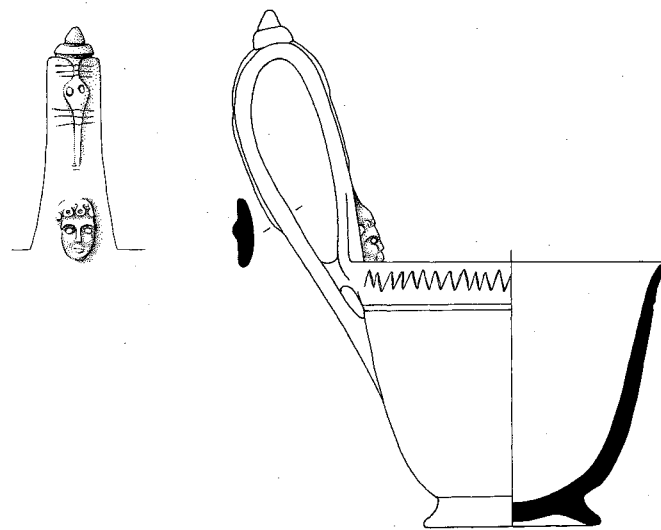


Plate 324, 1-2 1:2

Plate 324, 3-4

Kyathos with low foot

Accession number 82.AE.145.1

Gift of Richard Basler

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Almost identical to pl. 324, 1-2 but slightly smaller and less refined.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 550-525 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 13.8 cm; height to rim 7.0 cm; diameter 8.9 cm; diameter of foot 4.8 cm. Height of applied head 1.9 cm. Handle repaired; small crack in applied head. Small portion of rim restored.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 324, 1-2.

ed with bosses: one at apex and one at interior base of each handle. This gives a total of ten bosses. In addition, each handle's inner surface has incised zigzag to either side of straight vertical line. Ring separates bowl from flaring foot.

Bucchero pesante, Vulcian, about 575-550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Maximum height 18.5 cm; height to rim 10.8 cm; diameter 12.1 cm; diameter of foot 6.7 cm. Broken stem missing a fragment; chipped foot and rim; slightly asymmetrical handles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA The Getty kantharos belongs to Rasmussen's type 6. The abundant use of bosses makes it unusual but hardly unique. A close parallel in size, shape, and decoration is Berkeley 8/1886 from tomb G at Poggio Buco (Matteucig, p. 51, no. 56, pl. 21, 6). A fragmentary parallel from the same site: Pellegrini, p. 91, no. 291, pl. LXIII. Related examples come from the Panathenaic tomb at Vulci (Riccioni/Falconi Amorelli, nos. 65-66) and the Osteria Necropolis (Rizzo, p. 124, nos. 11-12, fig. 251, a-b).

Plate 325, 1

Kantharos

Accession number 81.AE.153.6

Gift of Dr. Elmer Belli

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Bowl of kantharos carinated, with vertical walls of slightly convex profile and distinct rim topped by four bosses, two flanking each handle. Belly has central boss on each side, and carination is marked by small, vertical incisions. Bottom of bowl has mesomphalos. Two strap handles are also decorat-

Plate 325, 2

Fragmentary Kantharos

Accession number 93.AE.11.2

Anonymous gift

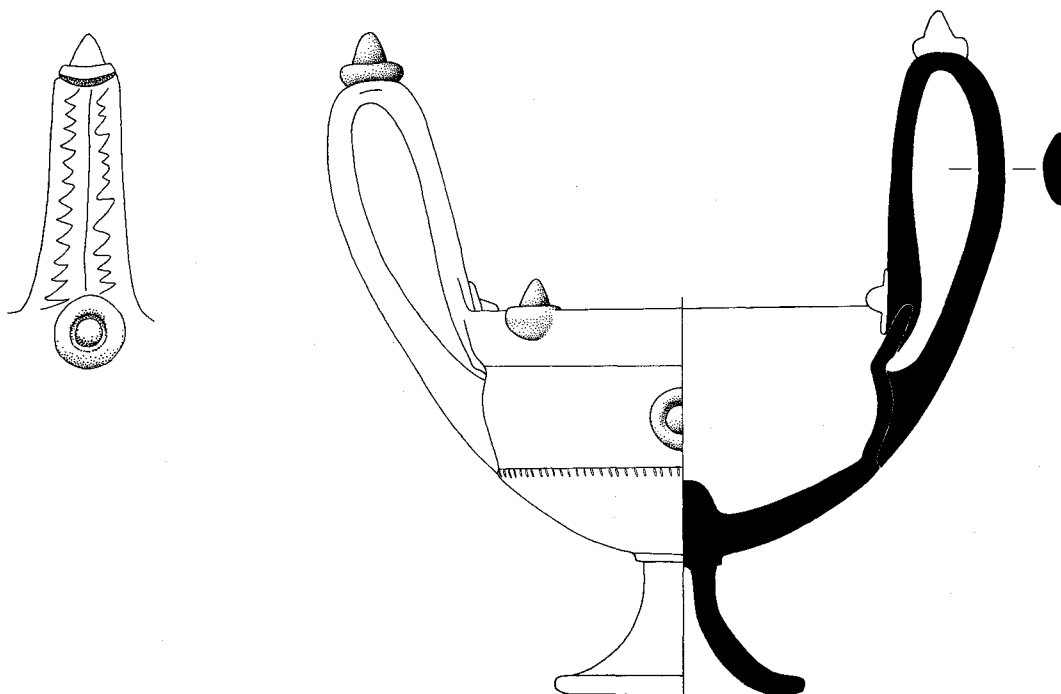


Plate 325, 1 1:2

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Flaring bowl of this kantharos springs from sharp carination notched with shallow incised lines, the only decoration. Handles, now missing, sprang from carination. Squat, flaring foot supports bowl.

Bucchero normale, about 575–550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height to rim 7.7 cm; diameter 12.5 cm; restored diameter of foot 6.4 cm. Bowl intact except for chips along rim, especially at handle attachments. Handles missing except for attachment areas at carination. More than half the foot also missing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Kantharoi of this type (Rasmussen's type 3e; cf. Rasmussen, pl. 32, fig. 172) are among the most popular shapes in bucchero and were exported to many Mediterranean sites between about 625 and 550 B.C. See F. Villard, "Les cithares de bucchero et la chronologie du commerce étrusque d'exportation," in *Hommages à Albert Grenier III (Collection Latomus 58 [1962], pp. 1625–1635)*; Rasmussen, pp. 153–166. The influence of metal prototypes is suggested by the thin strap handles, the frequent use of struts, and the notched carination.

of the gadroons are visible inside the bowl, seems metallic and is paralleled by related phialai and other types of vases: Dohan, pl. 27, nos. 17–18 and pl. 30, no. 33; Edlund, p. 35, no. 45; *CVA Villa Giulia* 1, pl. 4, 1–2; *StEtr* 36 (1968), pl. xxx, i; Hayes, p. 40, no. B 13. For two fragmentary bucchero phialai from Poggio Buco: Bartoloni, p. 96, no. 79, pl. LII, f; Pellegrini, p. 97, no. 318 (a more complicated version with three female heads applied to the omphalos, but with profile similar to pl. 326). Other examples are New York 16.174.16 and Baltimore, Walters Art Gallery 48.1860 (both unpublished). For a gray bucchero phiale with painted decoration from Vulci, see De Puma, p. 47, no. VC 39, fig. 11, pl. 14 a–b. For a black-glaze version of similar size and shape, see *CVA Italia* 21, Museo Pigorini 1, pl. 8 [1005], 4, from Capena. A type of red impasto phiale, popular at Poggio Buco in the first half of the seventh century B.C., may have influenced the development of the shape represented here, but its ultimate origins are in the ancient Near East. See De Puma, pp. 58–59, nos. PB 8–10; cf. Bartoloni, p. 162, no. 29.

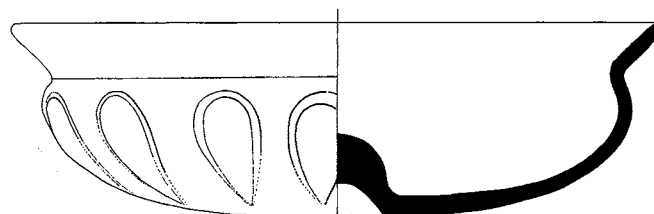


Plate 326 1:2

Plate 326

Phiale Mesomphalos

Accession number 81.AE.153.11

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Bowl has pronounced, flaring lip and high central omphalos. The only decoration is a series of seventeen tear-shaped gadroons on bowl. Each gadroon is sharply outlined by a wide (in some cases double) groove.

Bucchero pesante, probably Vulcian, about 575–550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 5.6 cm; diameter 18.9 cm. Intact except for two small fragments missing from the rim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 98.

COMPARANDA The phiale is not a common shape in bucchero. The Getty example has an unusual profile whose pronounced lip is reminiscent of cup shapes like pls. 323 and 325, 1, and Greek lip-cups. The surface treatment on pl. 326, where the negative impressions

Plate 327, 1–2

Fragmentary Footed Plate

Accession number 93.AE.11.3

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Small round plate has no lip and is only slightly convex. Supported by small, short pedestalled base with upturned rim and concave stem. No decoration.

Gray bucchero, about 550–500 B.C. and possibly later.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Diameter 15.8 cm; diameter of foot 6.8 cm. Reconstructed from six fragments. Fabric is gray bucchero with core fired to a light pink or buff color.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA Various types of footed plates are common articles in the Etruscan tombs of the Archa-

ic period. An exact parallel for this particular shape and size has not been located, but several related pieces may be cited. Similar, but with a slightly shorter stem, is a plate from Grave 3 at the Cannicella Necropolis, Orvieto: *AA* (1993), p. 47, fig. 62, 3. For the type in general, see Camporeale 1970, pp. 122–123, and no. 129, which has a similar foot. Other examples with similar feet but slightly different plate profiles include: *CVA Grosseto* 2, pl. 38, 3; Donati 1989, pp. 102–104, no. 23; Bufolareccia tomba 128, no. 7 and Larghetto II tomba 327, no. 3 (L. Cavignaro Vanoni, ed., *Materiali di antichità varia* [Concessioni alla Fondazione Lerici, Cerveteri 5; Rome, 1966], p. 32, pl. 26 and p. 218, pl. 46).

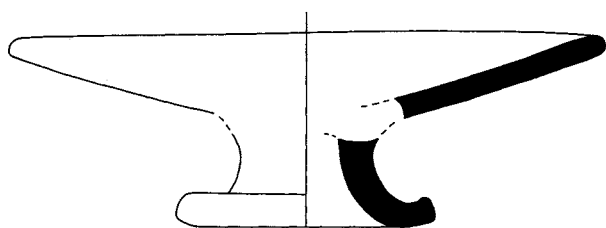


Plate 327, 1–2 1:2

Plate 327, 3–4

Fragmentary Footed Plate

Accession number 93.AE.11.4

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Similar to pl. 327, 1–2.

Gray bucchero, about 550–500 B.C. and possibly later.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Restored diameter 16.0 cm. Only four fragments of the plate survive. Nothing of the foot remains, but based on the size and fabric as well as the incrustations it is likely that this plate was almost identical to pl. 327, 1–2 and from the same context.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Not previously published.

COMPARANDA See pl. 327, 1–2.

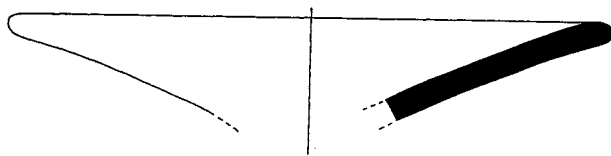


Plate 327, 3–4 1:2

Plate 328

Face Mug

Accession number 83.AE.299

Anonymous gift

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Small mug has flaring lip and a double-torus loop handle attached to shoulder. The only ornament is a modelled human face on front opposite the handle. Face has bulging, almond-shaped eyes that appear to be closed; a sharp, straight nose; heavy lips; pronounced chin; and fat cheeks. Small ring separates body from short, flaring foot.

Bucchero pesante, possibly Caeretan, about 575–550 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 10.6 cm; diameter 9.0 cm; diameter of mouth 7.9 cm; diameter of foot 5.0 cm. Height of face 4.1 cm; width of face 4.4 cm. Rejoined from numerous fragments. Lacunae on the right side of face and area of belly below.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984), p. 249, no. 94.

COMPARANDA Although numerous painted versions of Etruscan face mugs have survived, bucchero examples are relatively rare. On the type in general, see G. Colonna, “Il ciclo etrusco-corinzio dei Rosoni,” *StEtr* 29 (1961), p. 65. J.G. Szilágyi has dated a painted example to the third quarter of the sixth century B.C.: *RA* (1972), pp. 118–121, figs. 7–9. A bucchero example almost identical to the Getty mug in form and size comes from Tolfa, Tomb IX, loc. Ferrone (Colonna, p. 65, no. 4). Another close parallel comes from Cerveteri, Tomb 303 (*MonAnt* 42 [1955], col. 783, fig. 175); cf. Edlund, pp. 35–36, no. 47; H. Schaal, *Griechische Vasen aus Frankfurter Sammlungen* (Frankfurt, 1923), pl. 26f. For additional painted versions of the same type, see *Enea nel Lazio*, p. 137, no. 32; Jucker, pp. 200–201, nos. 265–266.

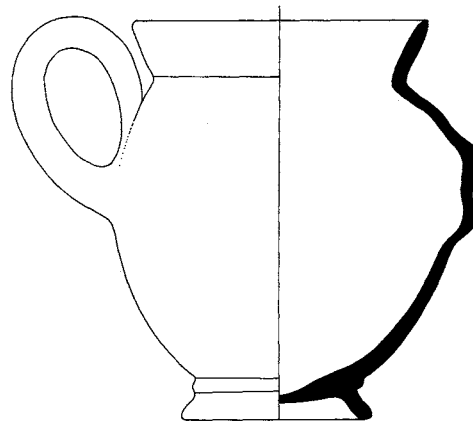


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71. A.E. 323

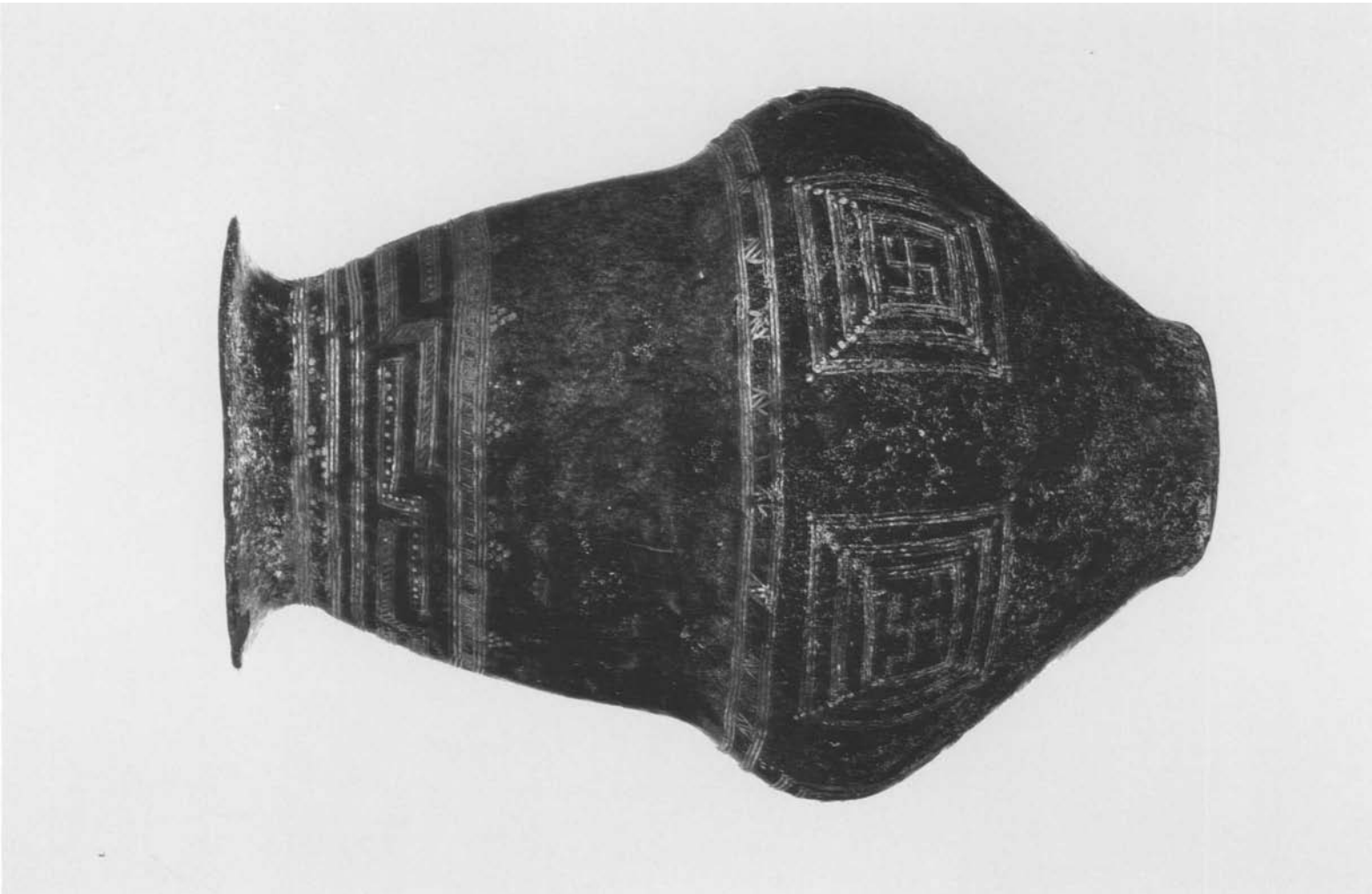


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71.AE.323



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79.AE.23.2.1-15 3:4



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79.AE.23.3 3:4



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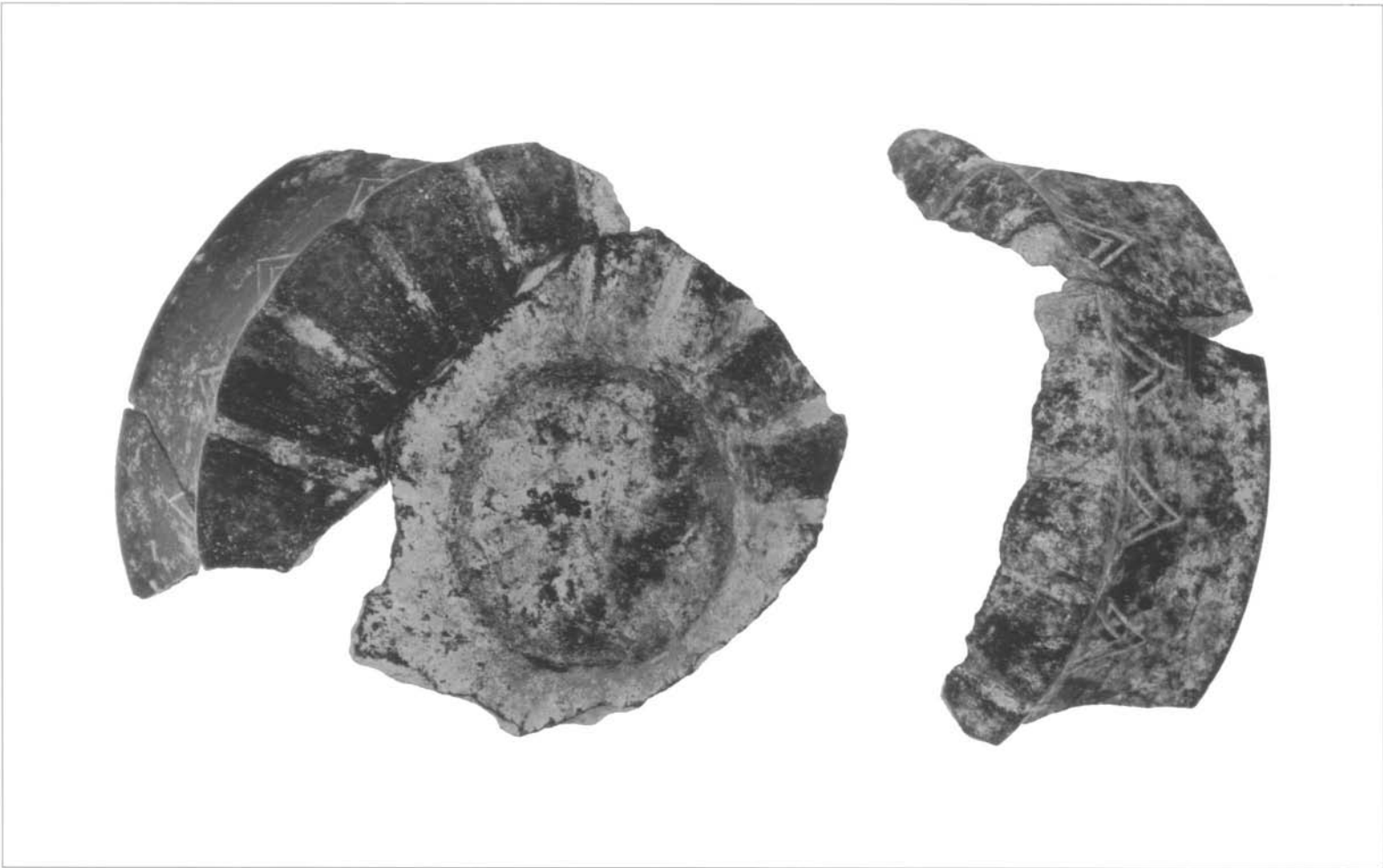


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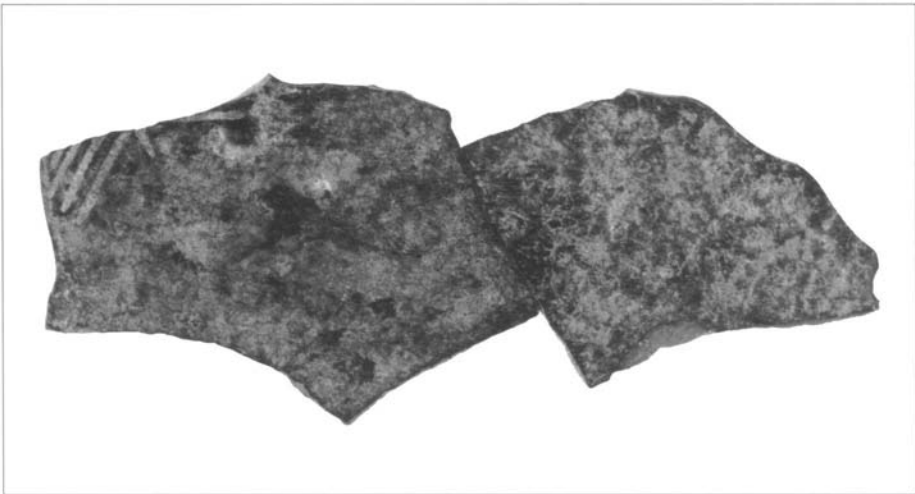
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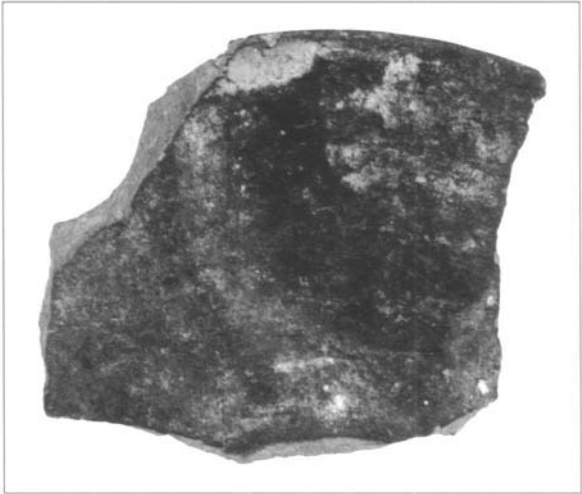
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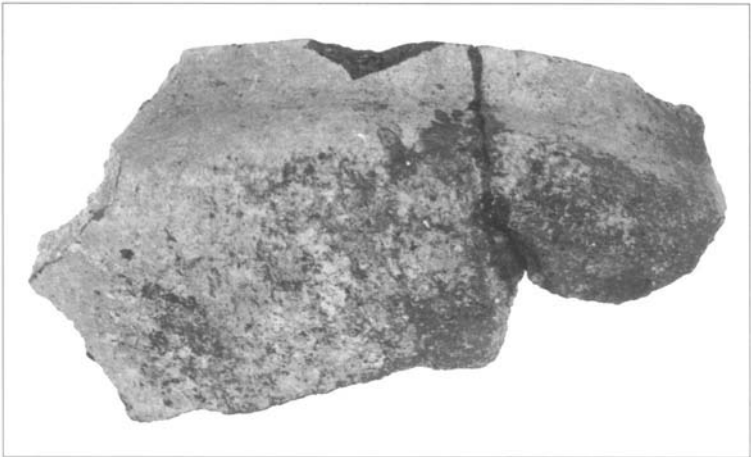
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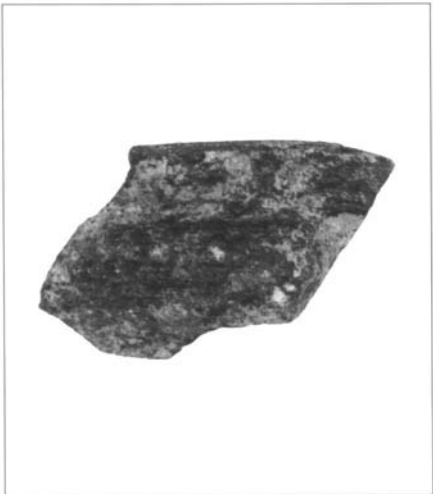


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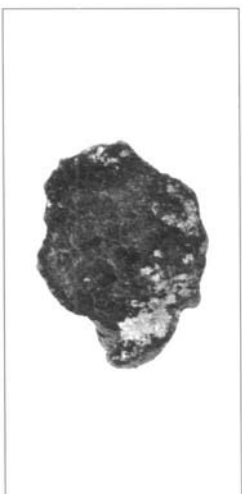
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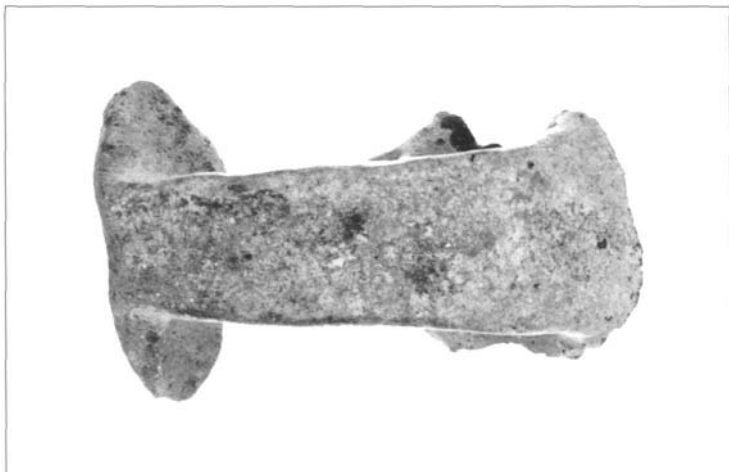
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4a



1b
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3b
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1a



3a



1a



1b

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2a



2b

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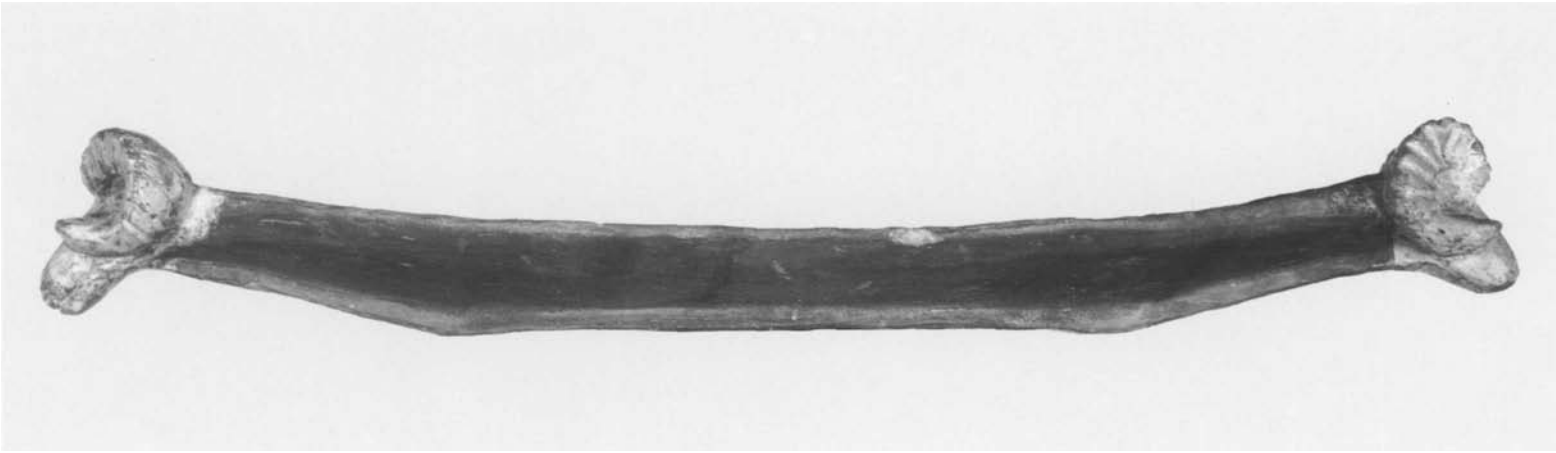
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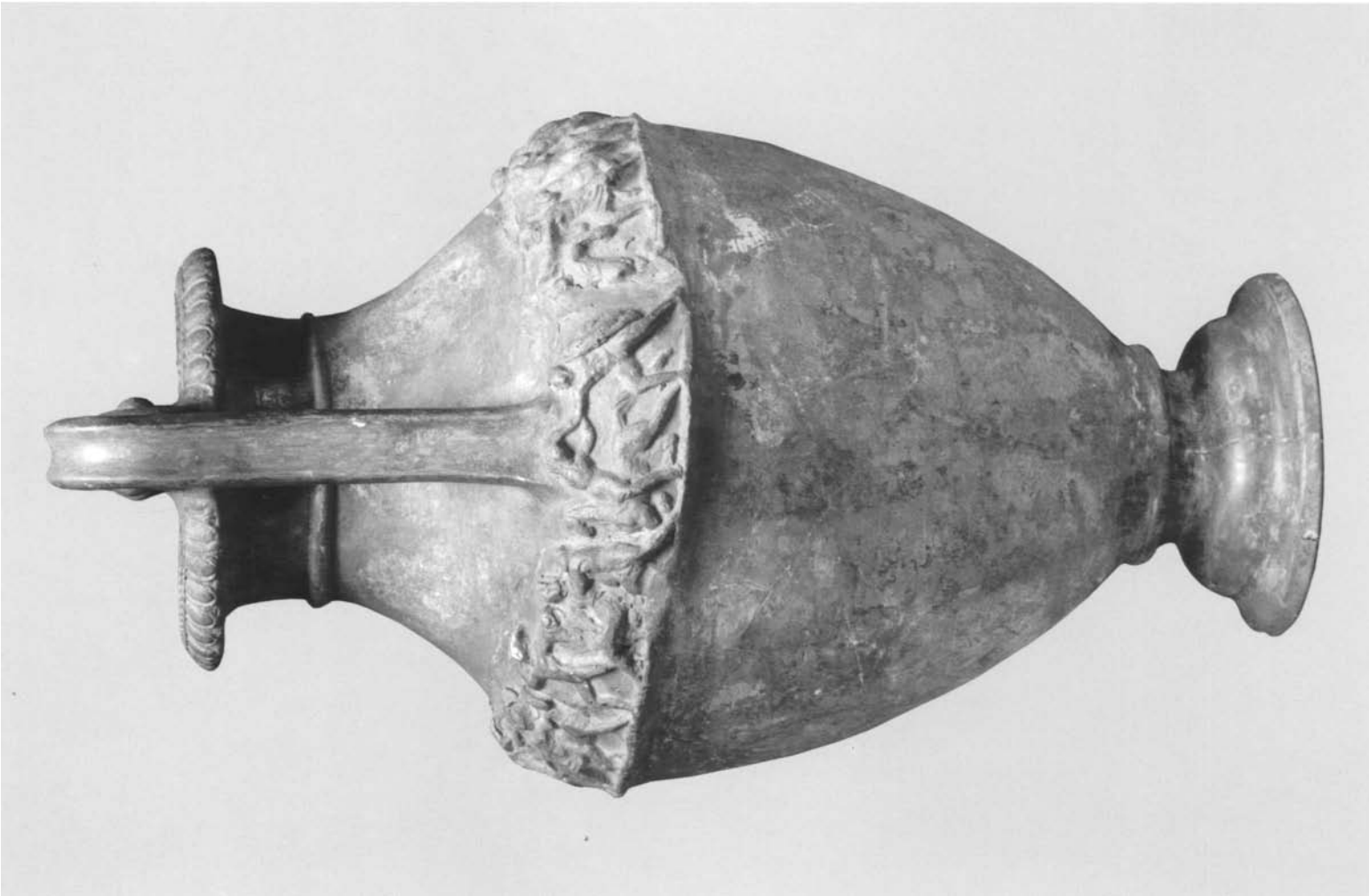
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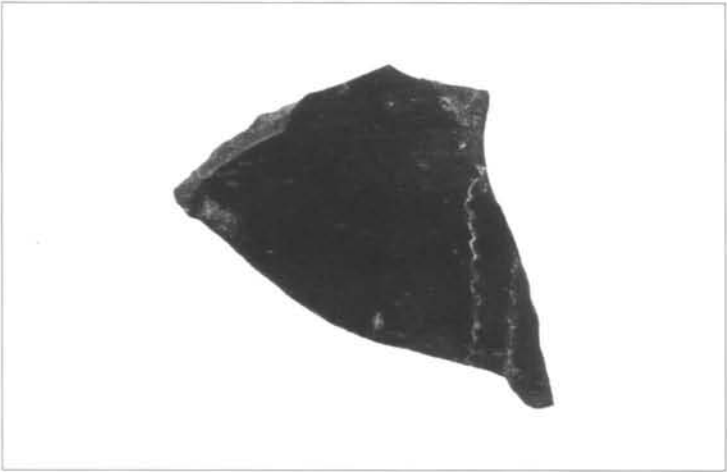


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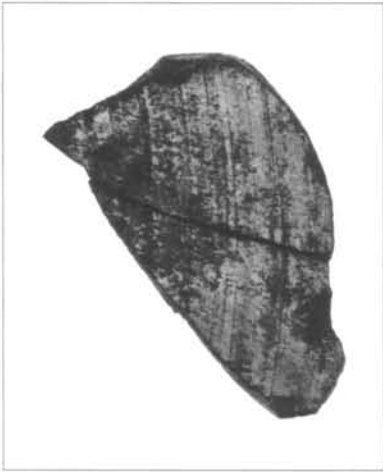
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2a



1b
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1a



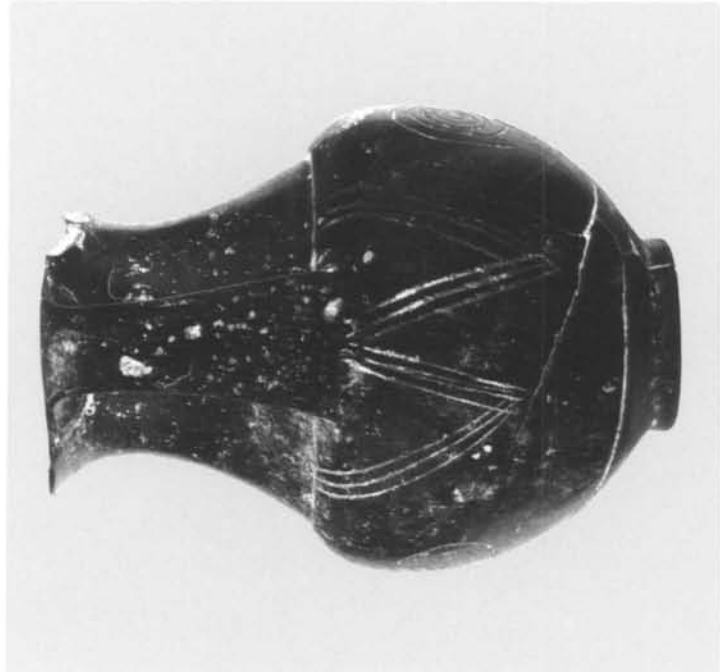
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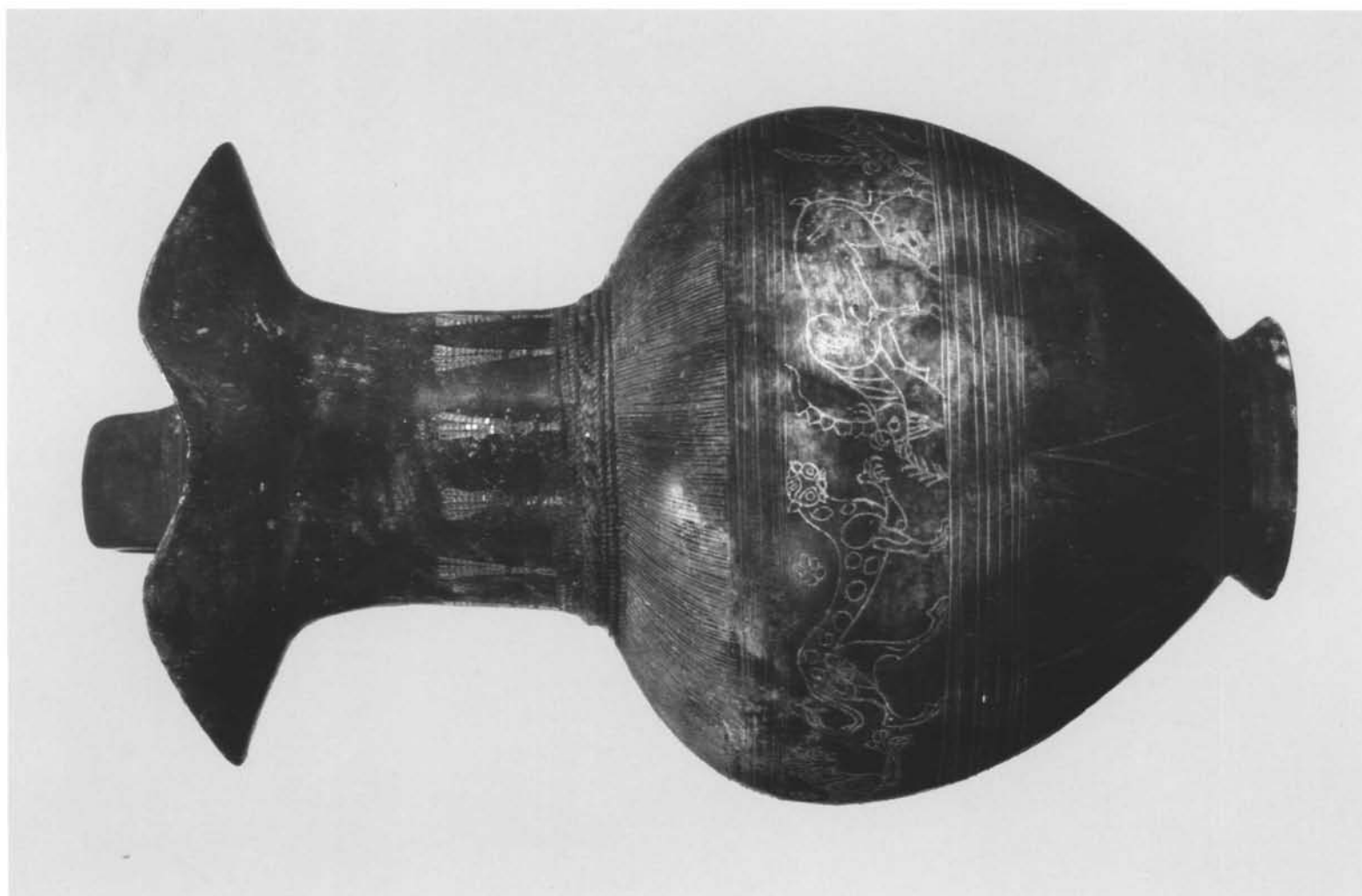


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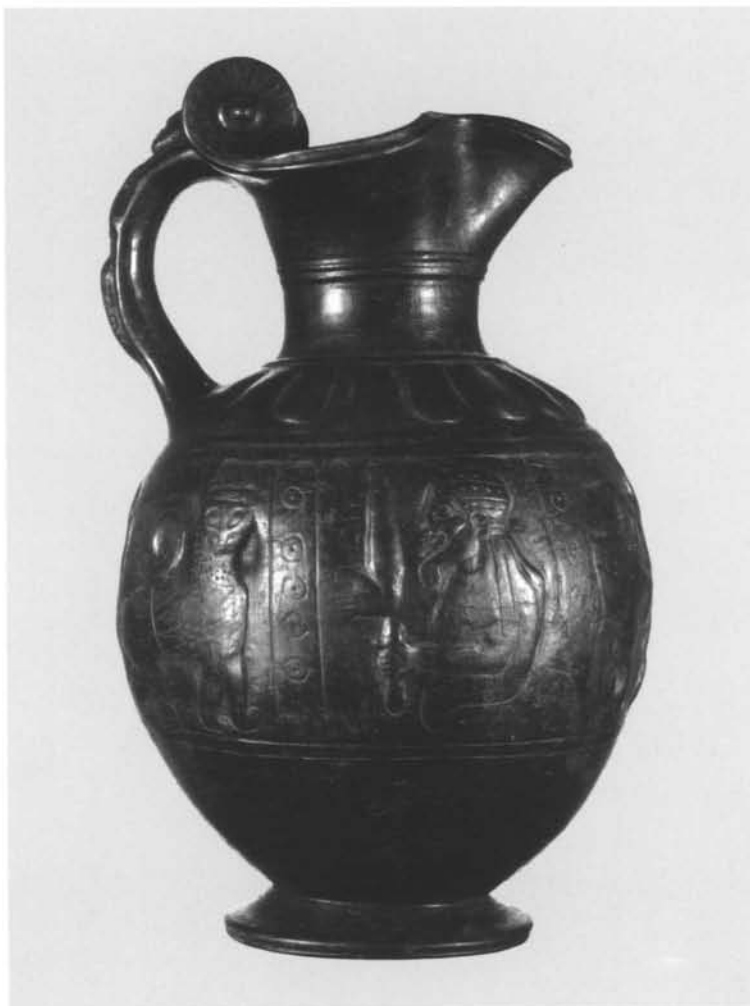


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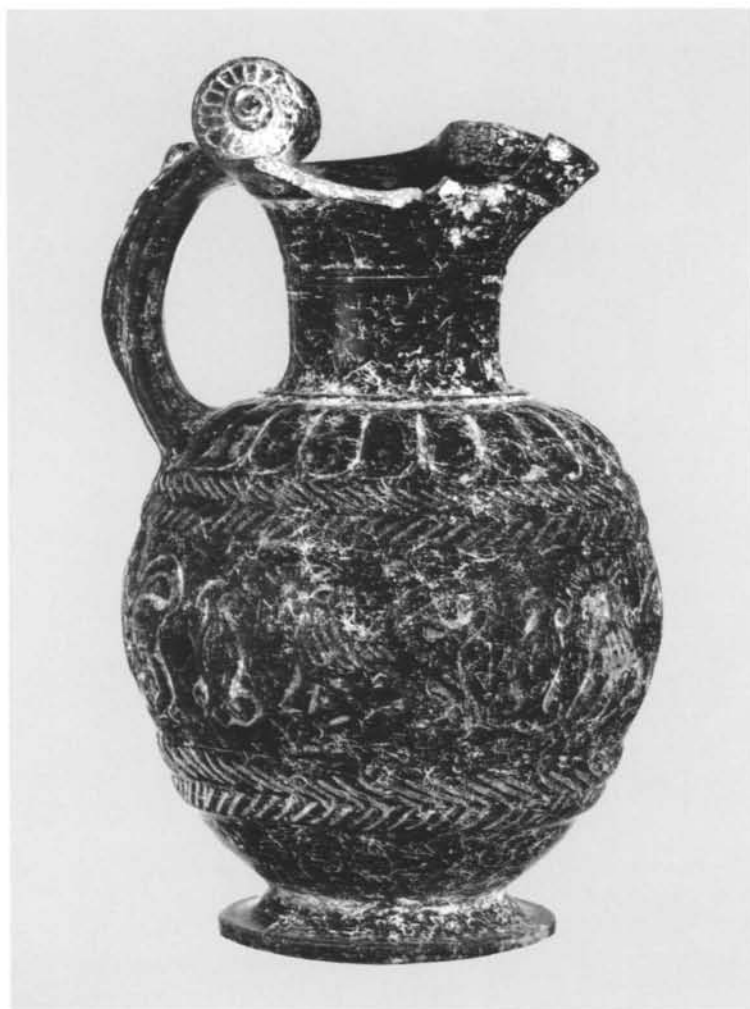


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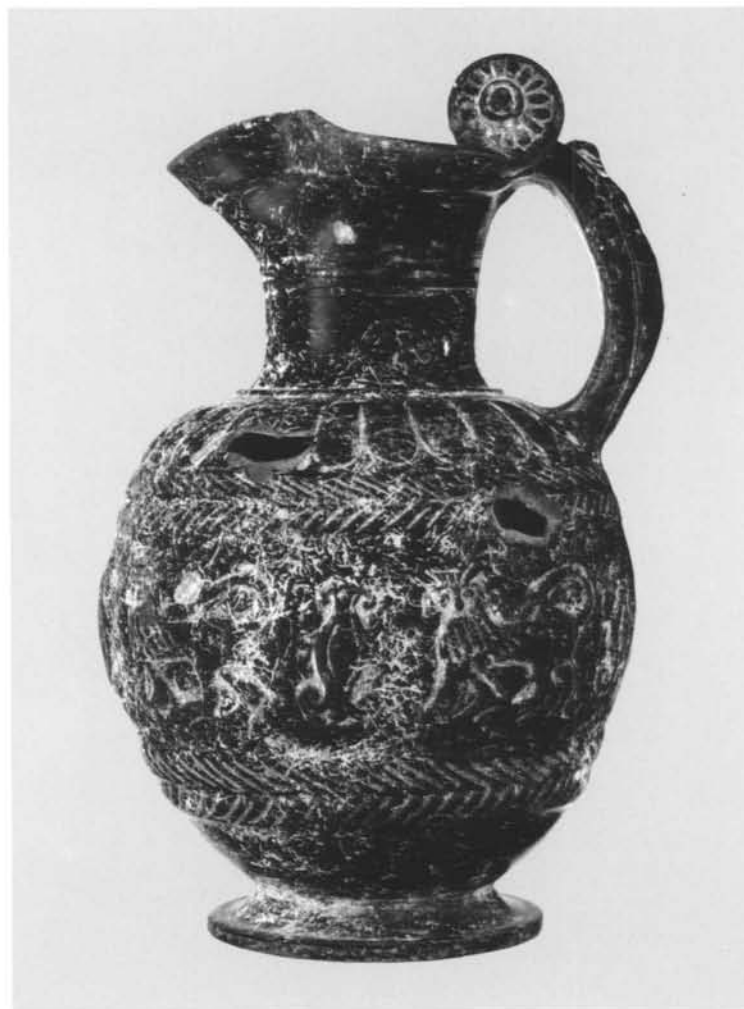


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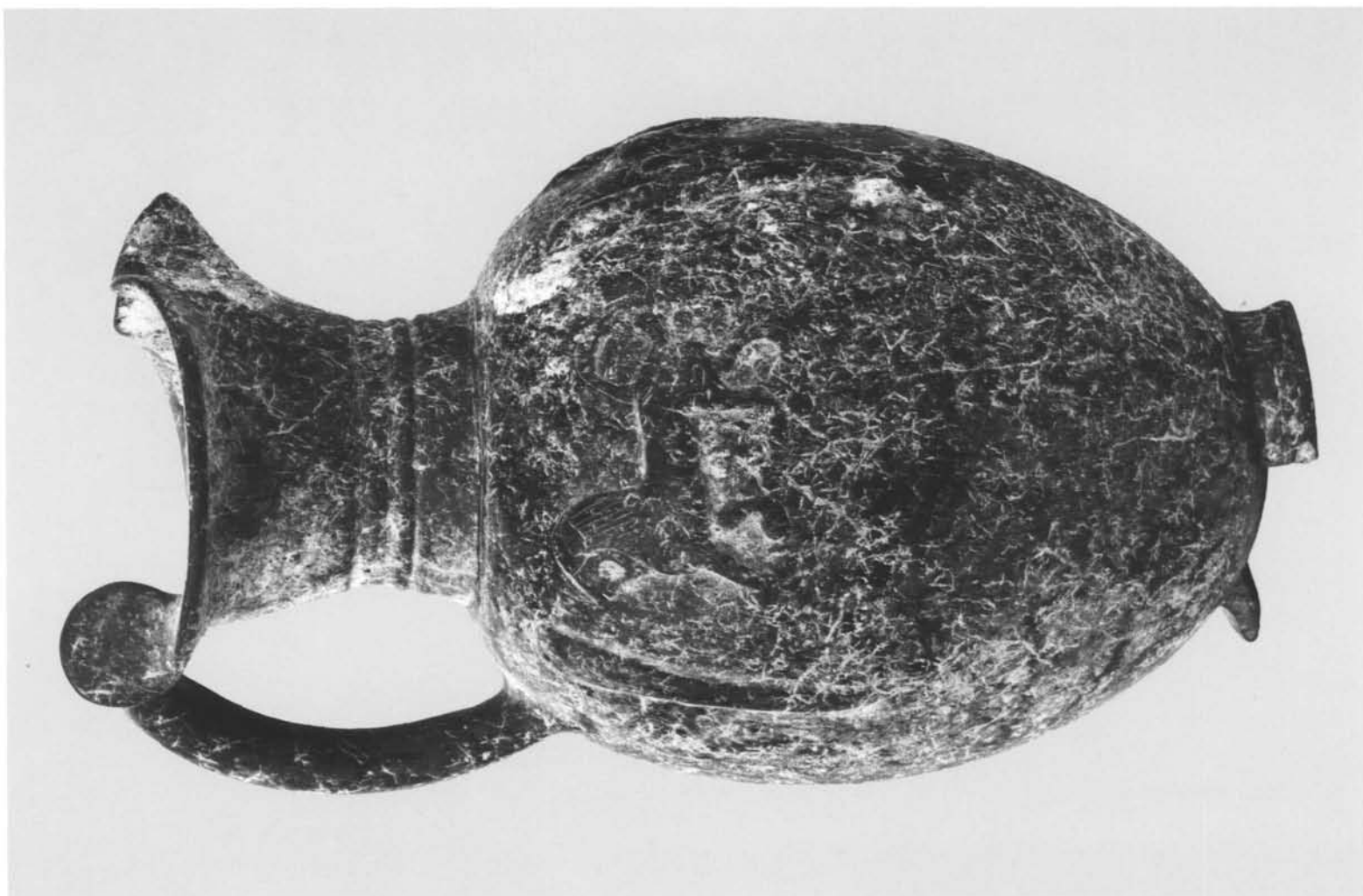


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83.AE.400



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83.AE.401



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81.AE.153.1



82.AE.159.3

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81.AE.153.3

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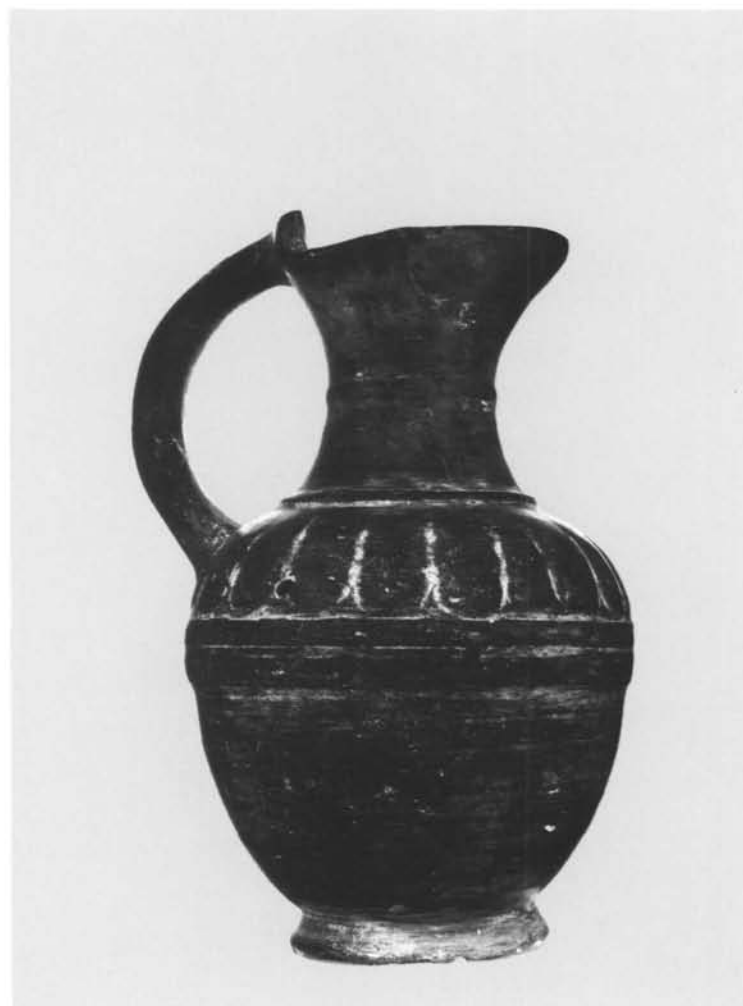
71.AE.199



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71.AE.199

U.S.A. 1586



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91.AE.44

IV B c

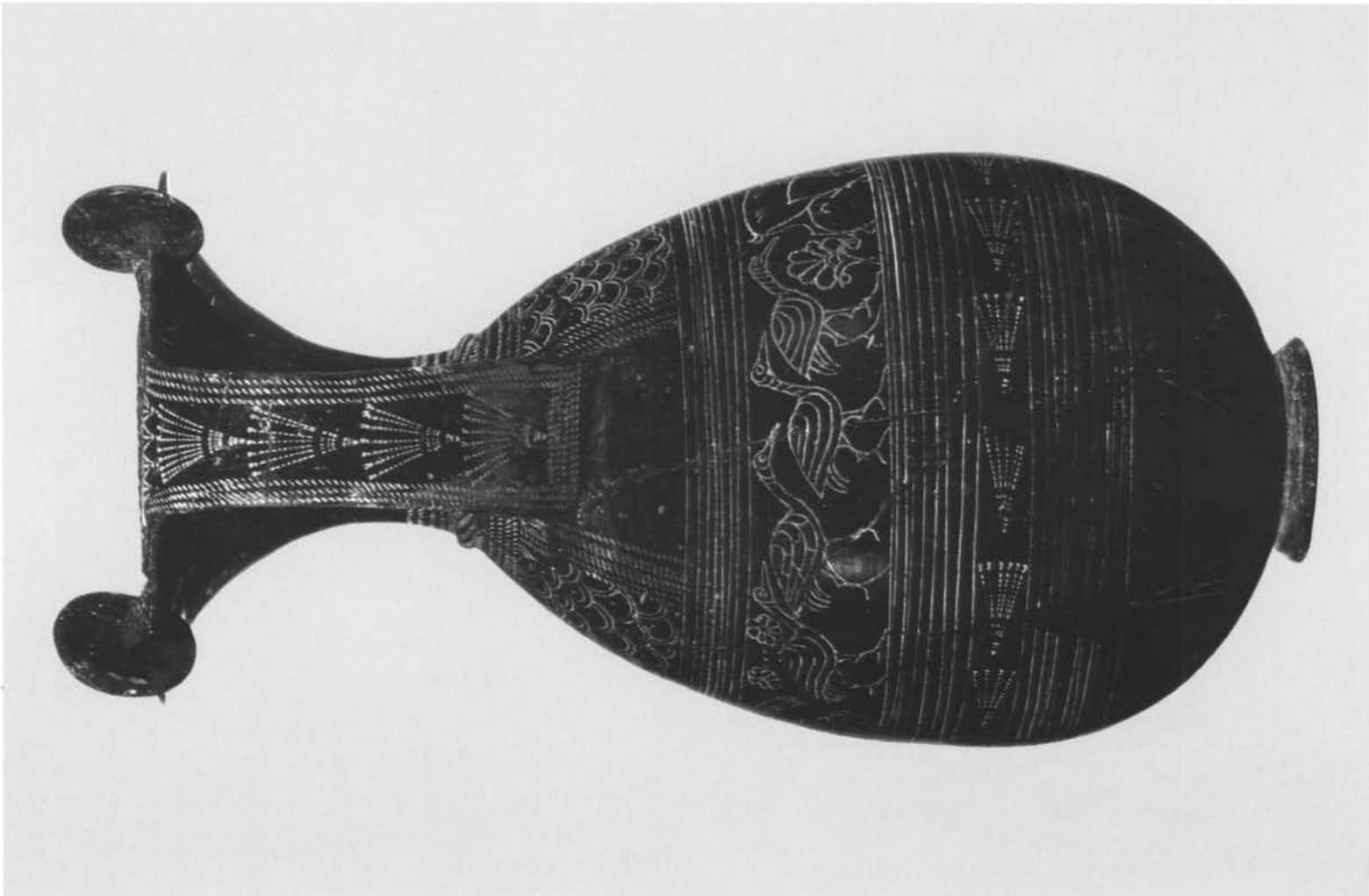


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86. A.E. 396

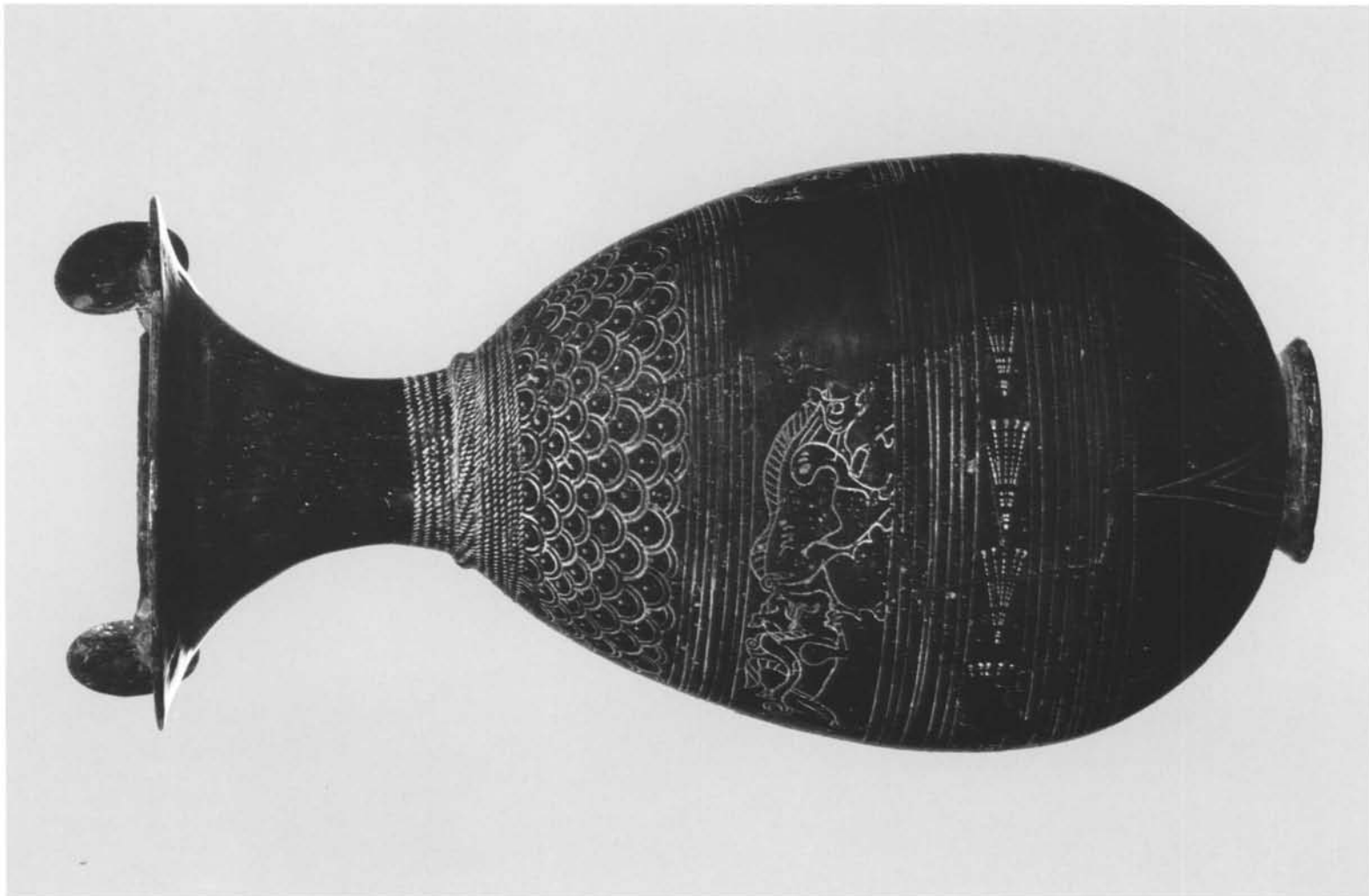


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86.AE.396



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81.AE.153.4.1



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71.AE.328



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71.AE.329



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71.AE.330



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71.AE.331



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71.AE.332



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81.AE.153.10



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82.AE.145.3



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91.AE.43



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81.AE.153.9



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83.AE.402



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83.AE.403



4

82.AE.159.2



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81.AE.153.8



2

83.AE.404



3

81.AE.153.7



4

82.AE.159.1



1



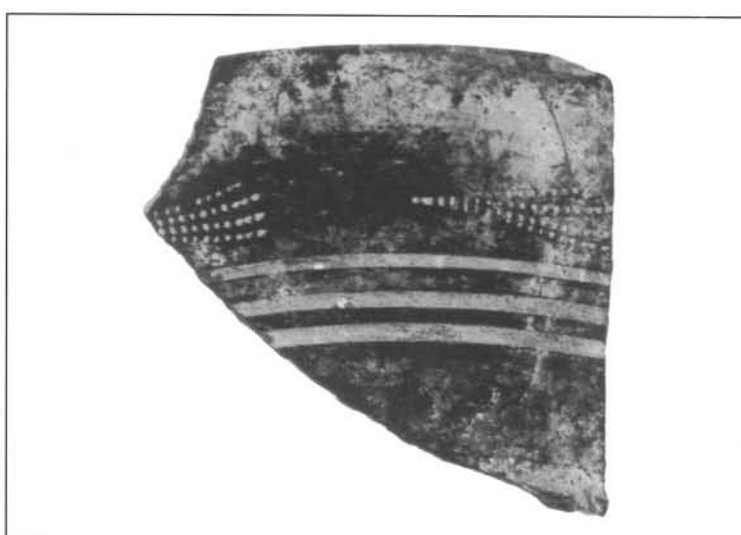
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93.AE.11.1



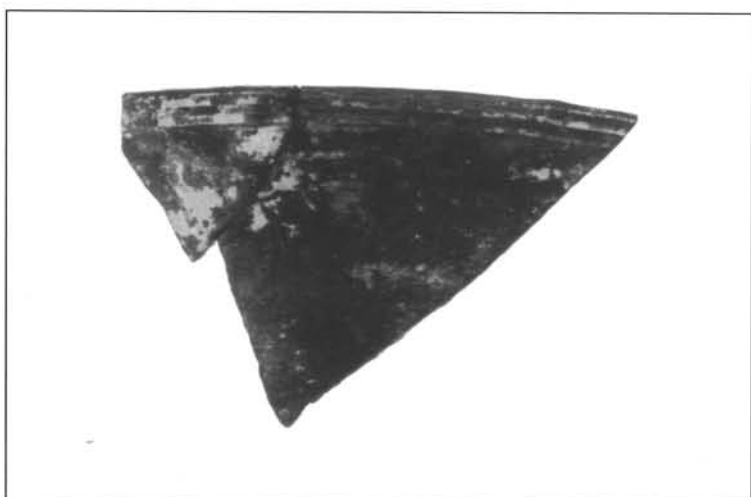
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79.AE.23.4 2:3



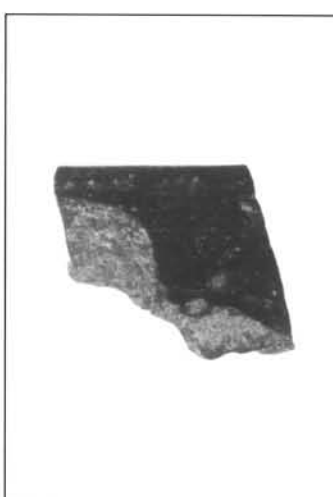
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79.AE.23.5 1:1



5

79.AE.23.20 1:1



6

79.AE.23.22 1:1



7

79.AE.23.29 1:1



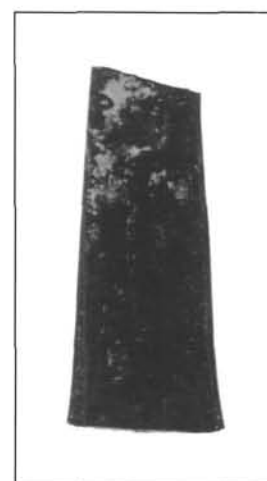
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79.AE.23.6 1:1



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79.AE.23.7 1:1



3
79.AE.23.8 1:1



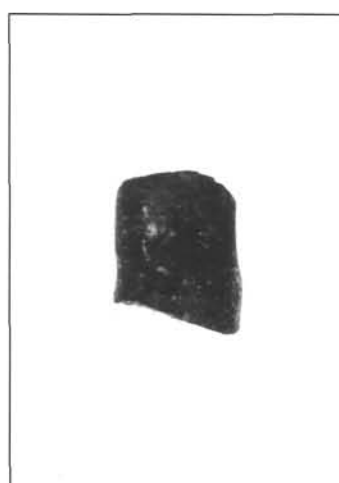
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79.AE.23.9 1:1



5
79.AE.23.10 1:1



6
79.AE.23.45 1:1



7
79.AE.23.51 1:1



8
81.AE.153.4.2 1:1



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79.AE.23.19 3:4



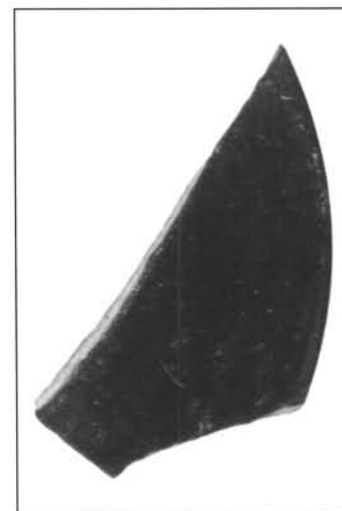
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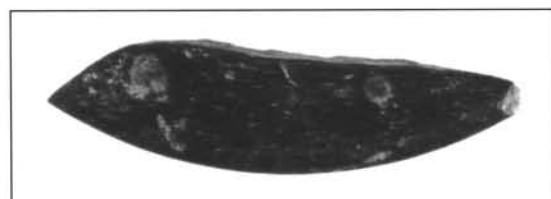
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79.AE.23.12.3 1:1



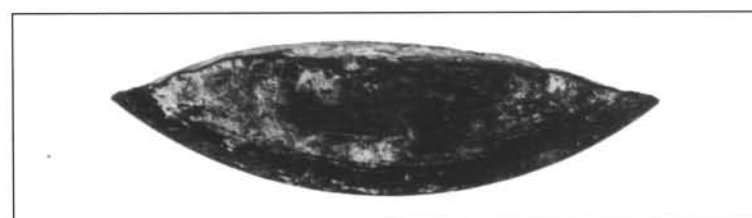
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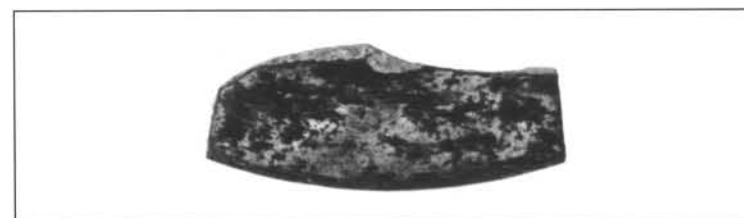
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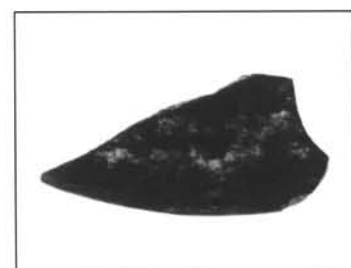
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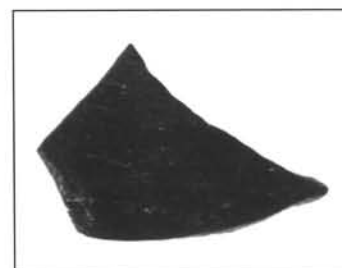
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79.AE.23.17 1:1



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79.AE.23.18 1:1



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79.AE.23.21 1:1



11
79.AE.23.24 1:1



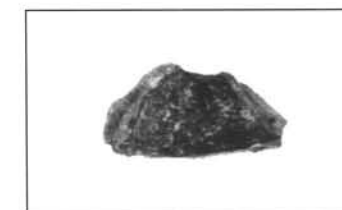
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79.AE.23.53 1:1



13
79.AE.23.52 1:1



14
79.AE.23.44.1 1:1



15
79.AE.23.44.2 1:1



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81.AE.153.5



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82.AE.145.2



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81.AE.153.2



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82.AE.145.1



81.AE.153.6



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93.AE.11.2



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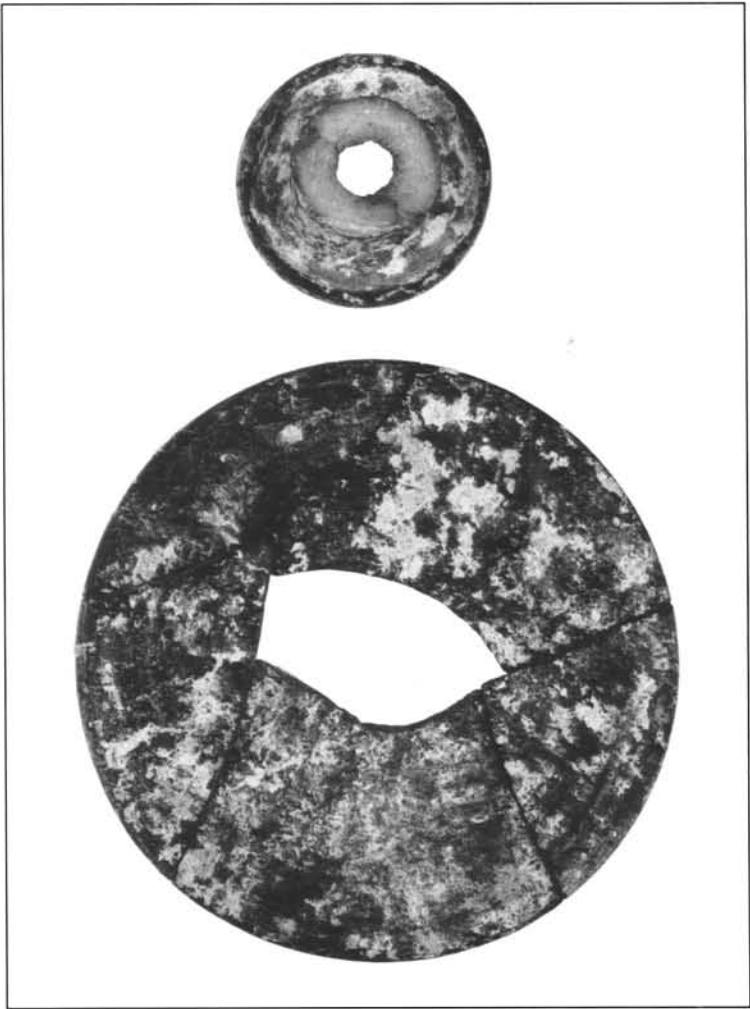


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81.AE.153.11



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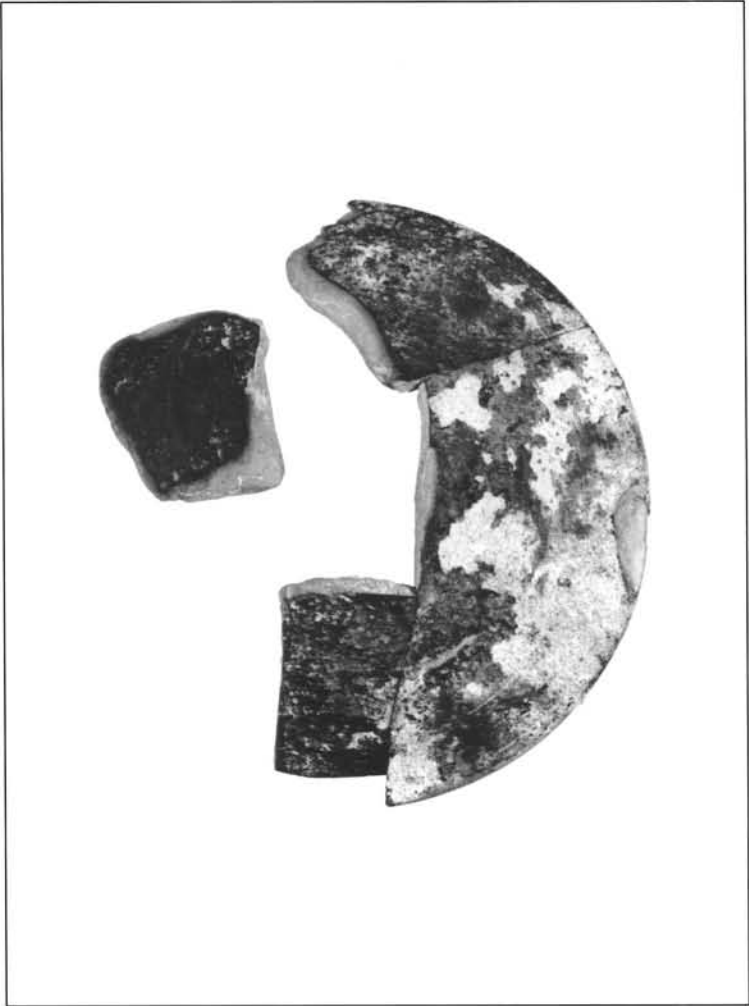


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93.AE.11.3 1:2

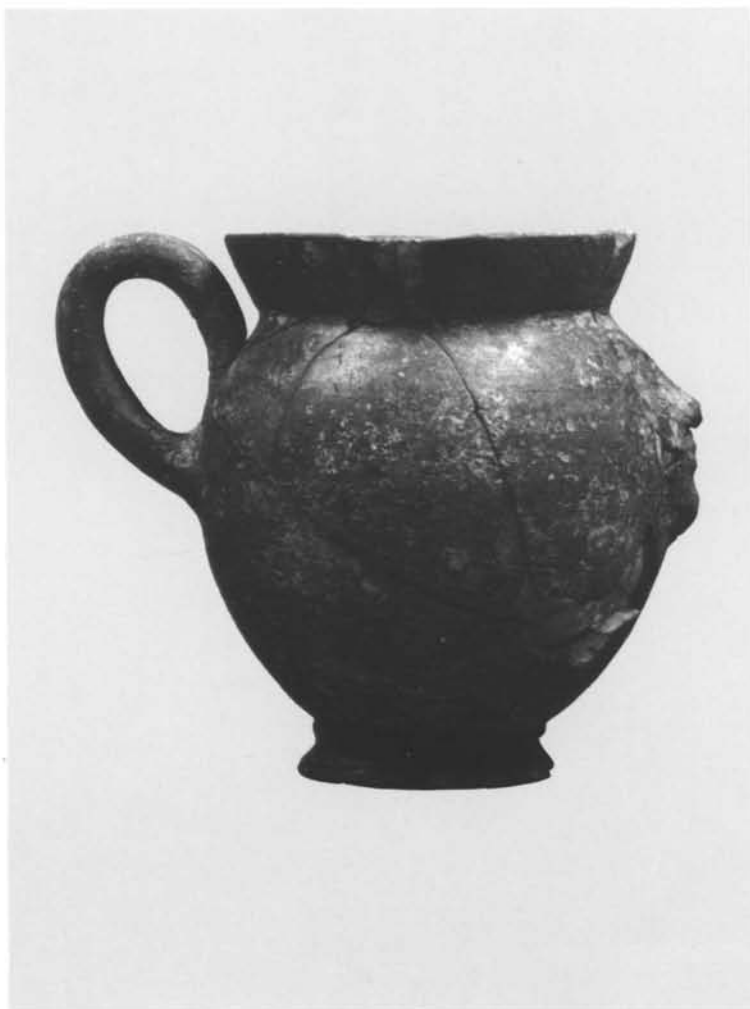


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93.AE.11.4 1:2



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83.AE.299

